EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, --

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

ARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters retating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be ted (POST PAID) to the General Agent.

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are horised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz :-- Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Edmund

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



The United States Constitution is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

What order of men under the most absolute of rehies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever ted with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the soparate and exclusive representation of less than half a million owners of slaves, in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential manin the chair of the Senate, and in the Presental man-sion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of preporty concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the under-standing of mankind. . . . It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it— no model in the records of ancient history, or in the politi-cal theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the Free States imagine or foresee what a sacri-fice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

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VOL. XXXI. NO. 33.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NO. 1599.

## Refuge of Oppression.

TO ALL LAW-ABIDING AND PEACE-LOVING

A FOURTH OF JULY UNION MEETING.

Having convened at Sharon Centre, Medina Co. io, on the Anniversary of the Freedom and Inde-idence of this Confederacy, we wish to improve occasion by mutual consultation, and an unrestrained and respectful expression of our sentiments upon the measures and policy which have blighted the interests and blasted the expectations of our h joy, as we have done in former years. We joy, as we have done in former years. We more like mourning over our ruined country, poiled of unalienable rights and privileges, and ly to be shrouded in the sable festoonery of training for the fearful sacrifice of human life in unnecessary, unnatural, unholy and barbarous

who were friends—precipitated the border States to dissolve their connection with the general govern-ment—depreciated the value of real estate—ruined our commerce, and rendered bankrupt many of the most enterprising commercial men; and it has also produced a perfect stagnation in every business deartment throughout our country; and it is fasten-g upon our government an enormous debt which ill require the patient toil and economy of years will require the patient toil and economy of years to liquidate; effectually crippling all our operations for internal improvements; destroying all mutual confidence at home, and producing distrust and dishonor abroad. This frightful state of things nd ought to have been avoided by the adopion of honorable compromise measures. gress, composed of those who were hostile to the South, refused to do anything conflicting with the sectional Chicago platform, and even refused submitting the question to the voice of the sovereign people. The action of the Peace Conference, composed principally of Republicans, being referred to Congress or final action, was grouped by that body Congress for final action, was ignored by that body. The earnest appeals of Virginia—the mother of States—to save the Union, were hooted at.

Her soil is invaded by the general government. Other States, loyal to the general government, but desiring to be neutral in this fratricidal conflict, have military espionage placed over them, which has hority. And all this is done under the most solemn ns to observe inviolate the articles of the confederated agreement, and the Constitution of the United States of America! All this is destructive of that freedom and independence, for which our sires, on this memorable day, "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to secure, and to transmit unsullied and unimpaired to unborn

Hence we object, most seriously, to the high ided, unconstitutional, and illegal usurpations of the party in power, which is subversive of sovereignty, freedom and independence. And as quiet, peaceable and law-abiding citizens, we enter our most solemn protest against the spirit and acts of mobocracy, illegally countenanced by the civil authorities, under a military despotism; and,

thorities, under a military despotism; and,
Whereas, some of the peaceful and law-abiding
citizens of this county have been grossly outraged
by threats of personal violence, for the exercise of
rights guarantied to them by the Constitution of the inited States and the Constitution of the State of this, and that said outrages are known to the citizens of our county seat, and in all probability to the officers of the law, who connive at the indigni-ties to peaceful citizens of the county, and make no efforts to suppress the violations of the law by a rampant mob—therefore,

Resolved. That we solemnly enter our protest against all such outrages and violations of law and order, and that we will hold the officers of the law consible for their dereliction of duty, and for making every legal and possible effort to sup-

press the insubordination of mobocracy.

Resolved, That we are opposed to hanging, shooting, assassination, or maltreating men, for their opinons of public men and measures, because we be ading and enslaving to the noble faculties of in tellectuality, subjecting them to the decisions of in yrants, and because such acts are violations of the higher law" of God's moral government, which says, "Thou shalt not kill," and "thou shalt not avenge nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (Lev. xix. 18); from which it is evident good govment is designed to save, and not to destroy hu

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the fare-well addresses of the immortal Washington and Jackson, and that we have, from the first dawning of abolitionism, frowned indignantly upon all attempts of that party to alienate one portion of our country from the rest; and that we will continue to allow that dominant faction, which has become pose that dominant faction, which has become a ightful despotism, and which, under the mask of

ingitude despoisins, and which, under the mass of Union, is striving to perpetuate its power upon the ruins of our constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we will suspend all social intercourse with the town of Medina, (except when required to attend the sessions of Court and to the payment of taxes,) and that we will withhold our harmone from the morehants mechanics. So, partill atronage from the merchants, mechanics, &c., until we have the evidence that the citizens are effectually cured of their political madness, and have recovered be equilibrium of saneness and justice.

ation of similar Union societies in every township in the county, for the purpose herein set forth. Wm. Roseberry,

J. M. Chatfield, Allen Pardee, Orlando Beach, W. F. Hess, A. Case, D. G. Briggs, Hervy Evans, Wm. Crane, Jr., S. A. Barrin, B. B. Briggs, Geo. W. Crane Joshua Hartman, Jr. Warren Crane, Ira Tatman Jacob Rudesil. B. H. Willits, A. Laphier, George Willits, Roswell Willits, John B. Jones,

Jacob Kuder, Jefferson Crane, Abiel Briggs, John Bennett, Justus Curtis, Isaac Wall, Joshua Hartman, R. Orton, W. H. Connel. Metcalf Bell, Joseph Dressler, Samuel Jones, Adam Bremer. John Coats, Charles Wall, John Wall. Edwin Willford, G. W. Andrews, David Andrews, Andrew Andrews, Albert N. Griswold, Wm. A. Dage, Peter Smith,

Lemuel P. Jones, John Plum, Daniel Cornwal, Isaac John Jacob Roseberry, Abram Keller, M. Bollinger, Owen Switzer, Joseph Baughman, Levi Baughman, Joseph Stover, Henry Chandler, Edward Chandler George Chandler, George Plum, Samuel S. Jones, David Reisender, Joseph Arnold, G. W. England, Geo. Null Ephraim Andrews, Cicero Loutzenheizer, David Loutzenheizer. Benjamin F. Slanker, Jacob Slanker, Charles C. Croster Rufus Myers, Jonathan Everhard, John Jones, Jr., Aaron Jones, Aaron Porter,

Abram High, George Conrad, G. R. Chrisman, Robert Ferryman Samuel Young, Andrew McBride, Philip Ream, Joseph Rhodes, Jacob Hartman, Reason Wall, Wm. Case, W. C. Britton, A. Hilbert, Thomas Brown, Wm. Irving, George Plewes, A. D. Crane, Wm. H. Plum. J. P. Britton, J. H. Chandler, George L. Case, Daniel Lilly, Waltman, Holding Ferryman, Wm. H. Dean, Adam Krider, Freeman Briggs, Samuel Bolland. John J. Mohn

Gustave A. Eberhard.

P. S. Steiner.

The course of events within the last few weeks has opened the eyes of many of our people, especially in the country, to the greatness of the task the North has undertaken, in endeavoring to conquer the South; for this is the practical definition of Coercion, or, if preferred, of "Enforce the Laws," throughout the (late) Union. There is as much patriotism as ever, and as great a willingness to submit to privations, hardships and sacrifices, for the sake of the country. But as the people are accussioned to examine their own affairs, and form their own opinions as to the way things are going, so now they are beginning to inquire where is all this toend? What good will it do? Can we bring 8,000,000 of brave people into subjection by force of arms? If we could, what sort of a Union would that be? and what will it cost the North, in men and money, to accomplish such a result? These and similar inquiries are not confined to these who and money, to accomplish such a result? These and similar inquiries are not confined to these who have always been opposed to the war, but include also some, we believe many, who have hitherto seemed to enter cordially into the war policy of the government. Peace meetings and peace flags are ecoming more numerous.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing

from Bradford, Vermont, says :-

"If it be not rebellion-treason, that we are trying to crush, it would seem most economical, to say the least, to withdraw our forces, break up the blockade at once, summon Jeff. Davis and his associates to Washington, and enter upon an agreement to differ

We might quote from other journals, but the above will suffice. We do not apprehend any sudden reaction or popular upheaval, but such premonitory symptoms indicate that the people are

the war holds through still another winter, God only knows what the laboring man and his family will do. For God's sake, men of Massachusetts, open your eyes and see where this infernal nigger business has brought you; and it will certainly ruin the country, people rise in their might and crush it at

once and fo Let the ball be started now that in November next will crush out Abolitionism forever, in Massa-chusetts. Yours, truly, "DOUGLAS."

WALPOLE, N. H., July 29, 1861. EDITOR OF HERALD: Sir,-We were right glad to hear in your issue of to-day and yesterday a ring of the true metal. We looked at each other and asked, has the *Herald* a new editor. We looked again, and found it was the old editor, again taking a bold stand against the enemies of our country, a bold stand against the enemies of our country (the Abolitionists,) and defending the principles of our late lamented statesman, S. A. Douglas. administration will find it hard to continue the course they have taken in the war in which the country is involved. Had the Democrats of the North taken the course that Lincoln laid out in his Message, ("Let it be shown that a party that can carry an election can put down a rebellion,") the North would have, long ere this, been under the reign of Jeff. Davis. In our town, if a Democrat ventured to express a doubt as to the result of our first battle, he was called a traitor and rebel, and out of forty Wide-Awakes in this town, only two have gone to the war; the rest cannot leave their families or business. Can the merchants of Boston suffer, and continue to suffer, till ruin stares them in THE WAR.

The course of events within the last few weeks as opened the eyes of many of our people, es-

-Boston Herald.

### SUMNER, WILSON AND ANDREW.

The secessionists point to the election of such men as Sumner, Wilson and Andrew, as evidence "Although there has been no public action in opposition to the war in this vicinity, there are numbers who, in season and out of season, carry their opposition to the administration to the extent of denouncing the war, and in some instances expressing their sympathy with the South." the war, and in some instances expressing their sym-the war, and in some instances expressing their sym-the only basis upon which the country can become again re-united. We believe the defeat of Sumner, Wilson and Andrew in this State would be equal to States shows that if the war is to be prosecuted on the basis of Abolition, it will lose the support of those who have furnished a majority of our volunthese who have furnished as majority of our volunthese who have furninhese who have furnished as majority of our volunthese who have t the South, in its efforts to overthrow the disunionteers. The Baltimore Patriot says of the war
leaders:—

"They have denounced as weakness and treason
the idea of adjusting our national difficulties in any
other way than by force of arms and the overthrow of
rebels, and they have partially succeeded in their purpose. It may be discovered that, after all their cries
to the contrary, they have been working all the time
for a dissolution of the Union."

The Newburyport Harald anticipates that a deep. The Newburyport Herald anticipates that a draft for troops and a direct tax for carrying on the war, each of which it infers will have to be made to insure success, will be so obnoxious as to create a "different state of feeling upon the whole question." "People ever so patriotic, do not like to be turned out of doors or starved, for any national purpose." The Boston Transcript finds fault with the leniency of the government towards secessionists and conditional Unionists, and says:—

"He is heart taken to the fact that these violent men are in power at the North, as these violent men are in power at the North, as very law to increate a violent men are in power at the North, as very law to increase a violent men are in power at the North, as very law to increase a violent men are in power at the North, as very law to increase a violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as very law violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the North, as violent men are in power at the N this disturbance bores, and give them permission to retire to private life? This is the issue, and it must The sooner it is met, the sooner will the war be brought to a close, and peace prevail.—Boston Heratd.

Gen. Butler has written a letter to the Sec The Rochester *Union*, which has been an earnest advocate of a vigorous war, in the course of an article says:—

Tetary of War about the negroes at Fortress Monroe. If Gen. Butler thinks they are free, why don't he let them run? Why does he continually raise advocate of a vigorous war, in the course of an article says:—

"It will not be the most surprising thing in the world if our own capital should yet be taken by the enemy before the administration shall have recognized him even as a belligerent. The federal civil authorities are decidedly punctilious. They will not make any concessions to the Southern people, lest their action be construed into some sort of recognize the Jeff. Davis power as entitled to belligerent rights, for a similar reason. Hence there can be no exchange of prisoners; but the embarrassment accruing from this abnormal state of things is pretty much all on our own side. And the eventual mortification resulting from such recognition—which must sooner or later inevitably take place—will be all the greater, for being forced upon our government after long and obstinate resistance. This war cannot possibly be terminated in any manner whatever, without at least a recognition of belligerent rights on the part of the Southern Confederacy." Why does he continually raise

GEN. B. F. BUTLER is surprising the people more by his pen than his sword. Ben is a witt fellow, and must make a lion of himself somehov den reaction or popular upheaval, but such premonitory symptoms indicate that the people are beginning to look into their own affairs, and that they will not long be satisfied to lavish their blood and treasure upon a measure which promises "much loss and no gain," as our President Lincoln expressed it in his April Message.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Bloom and must make a lion of himself somehow. If he could get into battle he would fight, like a bull pup, and that would satisfy him; but they have kept him in a kind of prison, at Fortress Monroe, like Napoleon at St. Helena, where a captain or intentant would have held the Fort as well; and not having a chance to fight, he has turned general reformer. Look at his letter on "Contrabands!" He who was the Breckinridge leader of Massachusetts last year, now leads for nearge emacination. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Newburyfort, July 29, 1861.

Editor Herald,—Your leader of this day is just the thing; it hits the nail directly on the head.

We must kill the Abolition party in Massachusetts,—that will do more to show our Southern friends that we are really friends to them, than all other things combined. If we had treated the friends that we are really friends to them, than all other things combined. If we had treated the South respectfully, this disastrous war might have been prevented; but John A. Andrew must send the blackest of Black Republicans to the Peace Convention, and do all in his power to prevent other States from sending Union-loving men.

This war should be stayed as soon as possible. The people will suffer terribly next winter; and if

### Selections.

From the Sligo Champion THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. TO IRISHMEN.

35 Eccles-St., Dublin, 26th June, 1861. It has frequently been my privilege, during the ast five-and-twenty years, to address letters to my countrymen on various interesting topics. Temperance, peace, anti-slavery, have often engaged my pen, in earnest appeals to them to take the side of truth and justice, so that Irishmen might always be found in the ranks with those who were laboring for the advancement of civilization over the whole earth. Once more, my countrymen, I appeal to you on behalf of thee wronged and down-trodden—os behalf of those who dure not sneak for them. America. Now is the moment for Irishmen to prove to the world that they really love liberty, and that they themselves deserve to be free. A civil war is now raging in America, in which Irishmen, who have become citizens of the United States, are taking an active part. This war has been avowedly undertaken by the seceding Southern States for the maintenance of slavery—for the maintenance of that infernal system which places man on the auction-stand, and sells him to the highest bidder, as if he were a brute, or some inanimate article of merchandize. The whole world should rise up in moral indignation against a system which makes man a thing of sale and purchase. This civil war in America has, as I have said, originated in the Southern States, for the maintenance of slavery; and the Northern States are indignant, not such is the object of the South, but because the resolution of that portion of the States which has declared for secession, dissolves the United States into contending parties. This the North as-serts is rebellion, and must therefore be met by force, and put down with the strong hand. If Northern men came nobly forward with the declaration that slavery should no longer be permitted to exist in any portion of the Union, the sympathies of the whole world would go along with them in the struggle; but no such righteous manifestation has been made by them. Hurt pride, at the insolent bearing of the South, appears to be the sole motive for the indignation manifested by the North; and of the wide-spread expression of indignant popular feeling, which has resulted in the general arming of the population in that section of the Union. This feeling is not deserving of the world's sympathy, because it is not based on any noble principle; hence, the approaching war is looked upon, rather as an insane determination on the part of the North to punish a few refractory members of the Confederation, than for the purpose of extending civilization, and establishing liberty throughout their borders. For this reason, no European interest is felt in the issue of this warfare—no one cares which side en came nobly forward with the declar-

slavery sustained also. I hold that fighting is al-ways a folly and a crime; but mad and wicked as it always is, it becomes ten-fold worse when it is waged against liberty and justice. We should plainly tell our countrymen in America that they have been too long unfriendly to the rights of the colored people, and that the time has arrived for them to deplc, and that the time has arrived for them to de-clare themselves the honest advocates of freedom— the determined opponents of any system which puts a shackle upon a single human being. Irishmen in America, you have the power to turn the scale in favor of equal freedom for every American citizen; for the colored man as well as the white man. Your influence is great; exercise it now, in favor of Your influence is great; exercise it now, in layor of liberty and justice, and you will do honor to your-selves and to old Ireland. If you be false to those principles, if you fight to keep the black man in chains, you will have a blasted character, and your will east a dark shade over the fa country. Be not thus unfaithful to truth and righteousness, my countrymen! Ireland has noble mem-ories, which should attach her sons to noble princi-ples. You cannot arrest the progress of man, in his onward course towards a higher civilization; but onward course towards a higher civilization; but you may throw some impediments in his way, to your own dishonor. Now is your time to right yourselves in the opinion of the world; if you will draw the sword to maintain the Union, say manfuly and nobly, and without a moment's hesitation, that freedom for all shall be at once proclaimed throughout the land. I say to you, fight not at all, for fighting is a folly as well as a crime; and it is in direct opposition to the spirit and to the precepts of Christianity; but add not to this guilt the sin of shedding human blood for the maintenance of slaveshedding human blood for the maintenance of slave-ry, in the land of your adoption. The curse of God and the anathema of outraged humanity must visit you for wickedness such as this. Men and nations appear for a time to escape from the consequences of their crimes; but a just retribution comes in the end with the same certainty that the night follows the day. The guilty complicity of all the United

you on behalf of the wronged and down-trodden—
on behalf of those who dare not speak for themselves—but for whom you can speak, and speak
with effect. I ask you to put forth the power you
possess to have justice done to the colored people in
America. Now is the moment for Irishmen to prove
to the world that they really love liberty and that Slavery was never overrated, and never can be. In the eyes of some, the foreshadowing of its overthrow appears. Let it come at whatever cost. My motto is: LIBERTY BEFORE UNION! JUSTICE BEFORE

SLAVERY!

My head is white with the frosts of fourscore win My head is white with the frosts of fourscore winters; but the great Power above that has preserved my constitution and continued my health, almost in the vigor of middle age, may yet defer "marching orders," till I witness the overthrow of Slavery. God's will be done. But I perceive that a great change must come over the free States, especially over the government, before my hope can be indulged that any decisive steps are likely to be taken in that direction; at least for the present. I am prepared to witness, as I have already, scenes enacted by those in authority, which would wring tears of anguish from any thing that had a heart. When six colored men had the courage, inspired perhaps by despair, to attempt to recover the liberty which God gave to man, and in so doing encountered perils and hardships which would have immortalized white men, to reach Fort Pickens,—only to be returned by Lieut. Slemmer to the hell of Slavery, to writhe under the torture of five hundred lashes each,—my blood rose to fever heat, and my indignation in the string that the last of the last indignation is a superior of the heat of the superior of the hell of Slavery.

ders. For this reason, no European interest is felt in the issue of this warfare—no one cares which side is the victor. The parties are preparing to slaughter one another, and there is no noble principle actuating either party. What can Irishmen do to make the free States what they profess to be—really free States—and to turn the sympathies of the civilized world on the side of the North? They can do much, both directly and indirectly. Irishmen at home can implore their countrymen in America to take the side of freedom, in its widest acceptation. Every letter that we send across the ocean should be filled with entreaties to our kindred not to disgrace their name or their lineage by fighting for the insane idea that the Union shall be maintained and slavery sustained also. I hold that fighting is alupon us, the thing most to be dreaded is not defeat

upon us, the thing most to be dreaded is not defeat in a contest of arms, even if repeated a hundred times, but deadly compromise, to bring back slave-holders, with slavery still lumbering at their backs, to be more strongly entrenched than before.

If this be the policy of the government, I have no prayers to offer for its success. The discovery near the close of the last Congress, of so many weak knees and faltering steps in leading men in the Republican ranks, marked a strange and lamentable contrast with their avowed principles and declarations during the presidential campaign; and if Æsop had lived in our day, he never would have written his fable of the mountain in labor, after witnessing the labors of the Committee of thirty-three, the report of the Peace Convention, and a vote in Congress, two to one, virtually to bind that vote in Congress, two to one, virtually to bind that leprous spawn of Pandemonium upon posterity for all time and eternity too, if it would appease the chivalry; and this latter vote is so degrading and humiliating that posterity will blush with shame at the record, and the future historian attribute it to a demented understanding, or the offspring of fear. And now, Mr. Editor, I will close this long letter

with the following sentiment:— the Third War of Independence: May it never end, like the two first, with slavery lumbering at our backs, nor the present age dishonored by entailing that leprous spawn of Pandemonium upon the next

Gen. Butler, since this was written, has much im-roved in his ideas concerning the fugitive slaves.—En.

#### GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FLIGHT FROM BULL RUN.

The editorial correspondence of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times furnishes the most connected and intelligible account of the battle of Bull Run that we have seen. The writer differs from most of the witnesses, in not attributing the beginning of the disorder to the teamsters or the civilians, but to the solice themselves dispirited by socion the improve the day. The guity completely of all the Chitest States, in the sin of slavery, is now producing the only fruit that could be gathered from such a course of crime. Terrible, indeed, will be the punishment of crime. Terrible, indeed, will be the punishment of the wrong done for t

of crime. Terrible, indeed, will be the punishment if repentance and restitution for the wrong done for generations, to the colored man, be not at once made by this people. I hope the sword will soon be sheathed, and that the fierce passions now in the ascendant, may soon give place to wiser and better counsels. Slavery is the fountain from whence all these bitter waters flow. Peace cannot be where slavery exists. I am, countrymen, faithfully yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

From the Vermont Chroniele.

DEATH BEFORE SLAVERY.

Springfield, VT., June 10th, 1861.

Mr. Editor.—It the stirring scenes of the past flow months have quickened the circulation of the blood, the anticipated events of the future are likely to raise and sustain it at fever heat. "We are in the midst of revolution," was the commencement of a speech in the Senate chamber, on a memorable occasion, and we may well adopt the same language, but cannot add as did he, "hitherto bloodless."

To the inquiry, "What is the cause of all this commontion and preparation to shed human blood?" To the inquiry, "What is the cause of all this commontion and preparation to shed human blood?" per genement, as well chose who stood, saw a sight which none

diers themselves, dispirited by seeing the immensa tarried out of general and sustain it at fever passions now in the ascendant, the scenario of the cause of the regulars for a supply of all right-minded persons. They manifest a spirite rear of the caissons of the regulars for a supply of all right-minded on the scene is described in modern warfare. They manifest a spirite rear of the caissons of the regulars for a supply of all right-minded of the scene is described warfare. They manifest a spirite rear of the caissons of the regulars for a supply of all right-minded of the scene is described warfare. They manifest a spirite rear of the caissons of the regular for a supply of all right-minded of the scene is described. They had received from Gen. McDowell the name the rail of the civilized world.

But the strange feature

from the legislative hall, the pulpit and the press, down to the school-boy of ten summers: SLAVE-RY! and any attempt to reconcile the latter with Liberty, civil or religious, is as utterly preposterous as to attempt to reconcile Christianity with profanity and blasphemy. And the moral gulf that divides them, is as wide and deep as that which separates Abraham and Dives. The encroachments of Slavery upon Liberty have been more and more apparent for an age, till it is manifest its end must come, in blood if need be, or your mountains of granite must be leveled, and your mines of iron ore exhausted, to build bastiles to incarcerate all who hold opinions adverse to its claim to reign supreme. For a quarter of a century, I have acted and sympathized with a party—few in numbers, but strong in principle, everywhere persecuted, in Church and State,—'yclept Abolitionists; a cognomen more odious to slave-breeders, man-thieves, and woman whippers, than traitor, robber or murderer; and little less so with the Lords, the Adamses and Deweys and Van Dykes of the free States. The barbarism of Slavery was never overrated, and never can be. In the eyes of some, the foreshadowing of its overtrowy with a mozes of black cavalry in its centre, the whole the sight. The martial tide nowed on, the length-ening regiments growing into thirty thousand men, with a mass of black cavalry in its centre, the whole moving towards us, as the sun danced upon its pomp of bayonets, with the solemn step of fate. This was war; compact, well-made and reasoning war. It was war, too, in all its pomp and glory, as well as in was war, 100, in an its pump and gorly, as were sent its strength, and we at once comprehended we were beaten. In vain did our startled faculties dart alertly hither and thither for some hope; in vain did our thoughts turn quickly upon Patterson. It would not do. Johnson was there before us, with his cool, fresh thousands—and our Waterloo was lost. That steady and untried host outnumbered the whole of our worn and staggering columns and the whole of our worn and staggering columns, and it penetrated us with a conviction of resistless pow-

er. Decently, however, did we gather up our force, not by general order, but by one sensible accord, and sad, and pained, and wearied, yet conscious of victory as far as we had fought, we folded up our columns for retreat. The only ones whose hardivictory as far as we had fought, we folded up our columns for retreat. The only ones whose hardihood clung spitefully to the strift, were a few regulars at the batteries, who, with the infatuation of experts, and begrimed with the mire of battle from all ordinary recognition, kept peppering at such batteries as would still provoke their fire.

Among the last to turn their faces from the fight they have spilly such the Rangidge bigs. they had so gaily sought, were the Burnside brig-ade, which, accompanied by Sprague and its gallant Brigadier, and headed by all of its colonels, retired

in line of battle, with orders to cover the retreat.

Thus honored for its steadiness, the Rhode Islanders took off their battery, and the 71st departed with its guns. All, thus far, had gone well with the depart-ing movement, and our battalions from every poring movement, and our battalions from every por-tion of the field were retiring with decorum, when of a sudden, some of the persistent regulars, who were charged with the protection of the retreat, getting out of ammunition, sont back their retreat, getting out of ammunition, sent back their caissons for a fresh supply. I have described how that branch of the service made its charges in the mornbranch of the service made its charges in the morning, and how recklessly it always sought its way to the front, through the formed columns of the volunteers. In the same manner did it now go back upon its errand, riding down everything in its road, and scattering the ranks of the regiments in every direction. The volunteers, who had never before seen such a sight, and who were already penetrated with the pageant of the descending enemy, could construed into a wild retreat. The thought which appealed to their agitated minds was, that if the regulars were in such haste to escape, it was necessary they should hurry for themselves, and one fearful panic took possession of them all. The ranks of most of the regulars were broken, the streams of flying men commingled; even officers who had behaved with courage throughout the day felt justified, by the precipitation of the regulars, to urge their men, with a sympathizing sense of pity, to hurry for their lives. Thus, mistake piled upon mistake aggravated the misfortunes of the day, and culminated in a calamity which will rankle in the pride of the republic, throughout all her history. It seems marrepublic, throughout all her history. It seems mar-vellous that men who had borne the brunt of battle so bravely during the entire fight, and who left the field against a courageous foe, with more than equal honors, could have so sunk into such puerile bewil-derment; but so it was; and they fled headlong from an enemy more deeply hurt than they, and who hardly dared pursue. The panic soon commu-nicated itself to the teamsters of the Federal army, who improperly had pressed too near, and scamper-ing civilians spread the terror with an electric speed fast back to our reserves.

### DEMORALIZING EFFECT OF SLAVERY.

The evil influences of slavery are fully shown in their effects upon the rebels. In order to extend this institution, they have sought to overthrow the government, and to do this, hesitated to use no government, and to do this, hesitated to use no means which they believe will prove effective. They appear to have completely lost sight of all those moral restraints which are found in civilized communities. They make use of fraud and deceit whenever they think they can profit by them. They hate us so intensely that they outdo the practices of savages. In their warfare with us, they resort to the meanest trickery, and commit the most barbarous deeds. They have not only bayoneted and cut the throats of the wounded; they have not only impaled some and shot at others, as at targets; they have not only shot at women who were relieving the wants of the suffering; they have not only fired upon a hospital; but they have also fired upon a surgeon in discharge of his duty, and even upon the bearer of a flag of truce. They have deluded our troops into an advance by displaying the stars and stripes like friends, and then mowed down our columns with masked batteries. Such atrocities as these are well calculated to arouse the indignation of all right prices of the suffering.

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#### MASKED BATTERIES.

This new mode of carrying on war by means of masked batteries, is a little more inhuman than any mode to which resort has as yet in the world's history been had. If anything was wanting in order to make war wholly and completely horrid; if hitherto there has been a deficiency in the fiendish and satanic department of war; the modern masked battery has supplied the want and made up for the deficiency.

arse there can be no complaint, if it is ad

Of course there can be no complaint, if it is admitted that all means of attack and defence are allowable and justifiable in the prosecution of war. We enter no complaint. We would only have our readers look at the chivalrous Southrons as they appear in connection with these masked batteries.

How they boasted and bragged before the war begun of their superior prowess! One gallant Southern knight could whip a dozen mean-spirited Yankee militia-men! A whole regiment of psalmisinging puritans would be put to flight by a singletroop of blooded Southerners on their blooded horses! At mere sight of the aristocratic slaveholders, the Northern abolitionists would throw down their arms, and beg for quarter! Before the hot South Carolinians and the haughty Virginians, the cantillar and the statement would ment like molasing New England hypocrites would melt like molas ses candy in July! The vandal hordes from the ses candy in July! The vandal hordes from the North would shake in their shoes, like men attacked with fever and ague, and their craven hearts would quiver like disturbed calves foot-jelly, at the sound of the coming of the proud ague. of the coming of the proud army of the South! No Italian beggar afflicted with scabies ever so itched Italian beggar afficed with scales ever so the near the ped-dling Yankees, two to their one, in open field fight. No egg in mid summer, was ever spoiling so rapidly, no New York Bowery Mose was ever spoiling so all over, as were the Southern blood and 'first family' over, as were the Southern blood and 'first family' men spoiling for one fight with the depraved Free States army. We supposed after listening to all this brag and bluster, that the Southern army would be supposed after listening to all this brag and bluster, that the Southern army would be supposed to the supposed to the southern army would be supposed to the suppose nd upon the approach of our volunteers g in the clear sunlight, all drawn up on standing in the clear sunlight, all drawn up on some wide level plain, in full and gorgeous battle array; that Southern arms and Southern prowess would have performed deeds of mighty valor, and have achieved most daring and heroic exploits, in fair, open, hand to hand fight; that our soldiers ve been repulsed in every battle; and that finally the few of our men who might have escaped death on the field, would have been driven back home, their courage all gone, their colors all drag gled, the Union all shivered in their hands, and ankee Doodle clean played out. Such effect had this brag and bluster on some of our people, that they thought it would be wise to surrender before the fight; to pattern after Col. Crockett's coon, and come right down, without having any shooting.

But these high-bred Southern men of such high But these high-bred Southern men or such nightrag pretensions have disappointed us. Instead of proving themselves to be warriors, they have turned out to be sly assassins and sneaking murderers. They have avoided every opportunity that has been offered them, of meeting our soldiers in fair, open offered them, of meeting our soldiers in fair, open field fight. When but recently we advanced with some twenty-five thousand men, to give battle to their well-nigh fifty thousand, and they fresh and strong, and on their own soil, and familiar with the country; we found them - O, what valiant ealed behind masked batteries, and these batteries concealed by stones, timber, earth these batteries concealed by stones, timber, earth, grass and even trees, artificially planted. They thus took our men at a disadvantage. When one battery was silenced, and they were driven on the retreat, they halted skulkingly behind another battery that they had thrown up in their rear, and again had the advantage of our men. And so it again had the advantage of our men. And so it continued; our men constantly exposed to a most murderous fire, but steadily and bravely standing their ground, and all the while advancing; the bragging Southerners hiding behind battery after ery, and never daring, or very seldom daring to fair, open fight. These ma batteries greatly strengthen us in the belief, that in this war the Southern heart is full of cowardice: that the Southern army dares not meet our arm on equal ground with equal chances.

ggested that our men not only take more over these batteries, but that the stroy them by setting fire to the woods and grass in advance of their march. The smoke and flames to gether will drive the cowardly, sneaking rebels into retreat, or will force them to show themselves in open field. In this way we shall get a chance to each them that they are no match for Northern, loyal soldiers, and that their safety will be best in-sured by their quick submission.— New Bedford sured by their quick submissi Evening Standard.

### A LOOK INTO A SECESSION MAIL-BAG.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 6, 1861. The most curious and yet saddening sight I have seen is the contents of a Secession mail-bag, taken at Centreville, and filled with Southern letters from all parts of the South, but mostly from South Carolina. I found the mail at the house of a distinguished offi-cer of the United States Army, in whose possession it was placed. All of the letters had been ed, and their contents were mostly social. A single letter, from the Manassas post, mentioned the esti-mated arrival of troops at Manassas, just before the late battle, at 1,000 a day. This was the only public information of warlike importance. Some of the letters also spoke of the crops, and the general repwas that they were excelle cotton and corn. Provisions, too, seemed to be plen ough, but in one letter there was a le for salt, and in others for sugar, coffee and tea, and in another for clothing. One might gather from the total contents also, that there was a scarcity of arms and munitions of war.

But the most striking parts of all those letters wa most of the writers for the Northerners, and especially for "the Yankees," as most of the Northern people are called at the South. most of the Northern people are called at the South. Beelzebub himself, inspired by all the demons of Pandemonium, could hardly have improvised more bitterness, contempt or passion. The temper of the letters written by the women was four-fold worse than the compositions of the men. In one place the "dear creatures," in petticoats, were threatening to get up full suits of female garments to present to the men who would not volunteer for the war, to ut down the mean, invading Yankees! One amia-le girl wanted her lover to kill a Yankee or two and then come home to her arms and heart other female, a little more blood-thirsty, b lover God-speed in this work of killing Yankees! Another hoped the horrid creatures would be exter-minated on the field of battle! Still another had heard, and feared that the report was true, the rid Yankees had sent some of their number to Ma-nassas to noculate the Southern army with the small pox!! This good woman had probably heard of two live Yankees who visited Canada, the one shaking hands with everybody, and communicating the itch, and the other following close at his heels, with his boxes of itch ointment which were warranted to At any rate, our South Carolina lady, (an old woman I believe.) feared that the Yan-Edgefield woman I believe,) feared that the would spread small pox, measles, and every other contagious disease. to their excellent and amiable countrymen of the South

In some of the letters there was a tone of piety mingled with bountiful reflections upon Yankee hy pocrisy and rascality. Now and then there was r peace, and an honest wish that the wa Kindness and good feeling towar ras over was over: Kindness and good feeling toward friends and neighbors at home, with expressions of gallantry for soldiers "fighting the enemies of the South," were common enough. But toward us poor Yankees, or Northerners, there was no bitter thought nor coarse expression which did not find atterar to answer for all this boiled-down fanaticism and malignity — the teachings of a calum-nious press, of vituperative public men, and of a general bad education.

letters I read were generally not from the lasses of citizens. The school-mas-me, was abroad when most of them were written. The expressions were common-place, and the style as atrocious as the sentiments uttered were generally pernicious and vindictive.—Cor. N. Y. Express.

### THE NEGRO QUESTION.

We find the following passage in the proceedings

of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Burnett (Dem., Ky.) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform he House whether there be negroes in the Army of the United States who have been armed, and whether there are negroes the property of any of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing any breastworks or impediments; and if so, at what breastworks or impediments; and if so, ces, and the number of slaves employed.

Mr. Burnert ineffectually again sought to introduce his resolution, to which at an early period of the day objections were made. He wished to know whether negroes were employed in the army. He desired to be informed from an official source. He had seen them in uniform, with rifles, bayonets, revolvers and daggers at their side. Why not, then, request the Secretary of War to tell us how many are in the Federal army?

he had ever known was a Kentucky negro who went to the Valley of Mexico armed by the Federal Gov-ernment. He did not belong to any company. Mr. Burnett further said, in reply to Mr. Curtis, that he had not seen negroes in armed squads. Mr. Curtis. Do you believe they accompanied the army in any cancity except as servants?

he army in any capacity except as servants?

Mr. Burnett. I do not know. The question with ne is, they were armed like others, and had no busi-Mr. Lovejov. Did not negroes aid Gen. Jackson

n achieving the victory at New Orleans?
Mr. BURKETT. I am aware of that.
Mr. LOVESOY. I am for employing any muscle
hat can fight. [Laughter.] Adjourned.

Next to the sublime impudence of this Kentucky

phis, and other strategic points. It is boasted that there are two well-drilled regiments of negroes in Beauregard's army, and it is known that Ben Mc-Culloch has a greater or less number of Indians in his motley crew in Arkansas. Wherever negroes ns motely crew in Arkansas. Wherever negroes or savages can be employed in carrying on the rebellion, they are employed, and yet this brazen traitor from Kentucky has the assurance to inquire whether there are any blacks in the army of the Union. Mr. Curtis's mild deprecation of Burnett's impudence does not seem to have been the most

proper answer that could have been made.

What is the case before us? A pro-slavery rebellion of vast proportions—a rebellion instituted for the double purpose of overthrowing the Constitution and making slavery perpetual. For this purpose loyal slaves are employed in vast numbers and n various ways under the lash. Our own army, through a sense of honor or courtesy too nice to be appreciated by us, is sent forth under a strict in-junction not to allow a single negro to come within the lines, on any pretext whatever. Even while this order is being penned, a negro is bringing into a loyal port a schooner which the vigor of his own arm has wrested from pirates whom the Govern-ment could not catch, and Gen. McDowell's ink is hardly dry before he finds it necessary to get the information from negroes necessary to conduct his own army with tolerable safety. Finally, he threads his way through roads and defiles, obstructed by nees, plunges into a honeycomb of batteries erect-by negroes, suffers a stunning defeat and loses his command. Those who are accustomed to see Providential causes in all great events, will pro-nounce the whole logical, and in accordance with the divine economy.-Chicago Tribune.

### REBEL LETTERS.

The following letters came into the possession of Lieut. Hubbard, of this city, and were by him forwarded here, and handed to us by Dr. Tebbetts. They are rich and racy in ideas and orthography:

"Failfax Court house July the 14 Deer Sur take this opertinet of riting few lines soping that the will find you and your wife in good helth as i am at present tank god there was no thing i have to say that the was thought noting hire of slavery is scaled. was put down as roudy set of men in Rechhave hird one of there one men say that a man vit a Green shirt wold Get noting to by anny where am verry gad gou did not Com wit them or anny ar reddy at anny time for it there is Som Splendid girls owt hire and very good nature to us i have have more to say For a few day rite to me sone and

let me now how you and yeur wife is Giv my luv to John McNsil and to all the men in

I Raimen you umbel and throo Friend

no that I am as well as I could expect we have left bulrun and marched to fairfax Court house we left bulrun on the 21 about sundown and marched 12 niles that night we landed there about three oClock the next morning we were all broke down nerely we fellers that had the measles broke in the law office and slept in there for it was araining the rest of them fell down on the ground and slept in the rain we had avery heavy load to toat we had our hamper-sacks full of provision our knaps sacks with our cloths and blankets our cartridge boxes full of cartridge which was very heavy our canteens full of water and our muskets and almost stifled with the dust we took one prisoner last night he was acaptain we put him in Jail we are going to march on them in a few days there are 5000 troops in five from loyal or disloyal masters. General Butler miles of us our pickets are in one mile of each other we are going to drive them away and then go on to elaxandre and storm it rite away we want to give them 2 or 3 good whippings before the fourth of Jupeace then I hear some of the nen talking that old abe is beging for peace now you have Quit writing I shall have to come down

we had aheap of sick men when we started to march we thought we would have abattle about day the next morning but nothing of it it will come though the blood is thick here where they had that and him stood gard last night off this morning tell him he had better stay at home and not come here for it wont do tell him to stay with his mother for the company knows he is not able to stand the is not cowardice of nor do they m if he was to come the doctor would send him back give my respects to all the friends yours Wilson Hough"

#### [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] IMMINENT PERIL OF A SLAVE INSURREC-TION.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN., July 28, 1861. I take the stage hence for Morgantown, N. C., to-morrow, but will meantime drop you a few lines from this point. My journey thus far has not been altogether without adventure, especially that part of it from Lexington, Kentucky, but of this I reserve have hitherto been adverse to anti-slavery. In them

details till my return.

The intelligence from North Carolina is of a rather exciting nature. In addition to the general and growing popular discontent at the miserable mismanagement of affairs since the State was plungmismanagement of affairs since the State was plung-ed into Secession, the most alarming apprehensions are indulged, of a fearful and bloody outbreak of the slaves. For months, this class of the population have been betraying great uneasiness, occasioned doubtless, by the unusual, and to them rather inex plicable military movements about them, and which they not very strangely suppose in some way to concern themselves. There are numerous rumors afloat to the effect that in some of the middle counties, servants have risen on their masters, and that whole families have been brutally butchered at midnight. To these reports, however, I am slow to give credence; I believe they are mostly the creations of imaginations always lively to the latent perils of slaveholding society, and now especially distemper-ed by the aggravated dangers of the times. But ed by the aggravated dangers of the times. But who prize freedom for all, and who wish to found their

perhaps the whole South, is on the eve of a most That such a calamity is intelligently feared is cer-tain; and its horrors may startle humanity at any moment. It is stated that such is the refractory dis-position of the colored people of late, in the more largely slaveholding section of the State, and so man-ifest are the symptoms of content land and so manquest the Secretary of War to tell us how many are in the Federal army?

Mr. Curis asked whether the gentleman had seen any negroes except as servants? Had he seen them diate moving to the disaffected quarter of Hom Guards, (who, by the way, are nearly all stron Union men,) to the amount of two or three reg ments, for the prompt suppression of the anticipate

aprisal.

The white men of the endangered region, capable of bearing arms, with hardly an exception, are ab sent from their homes in the rebel service in Virgin ia, taking most of the available arms with them, and the women and children are thus left, by this infat uated desertion on the part of their natural protect the women and the part of their natural protectors, utterly defenceless against brutalities and outrages, which the heart shudders to imagine. It is a
fact of great significance—and I believe it to be a
fact, for my informant is perfectly reliable—that the
Home Guards have refused to proceed to the relicf
of their imperilled neighbors, under any other banner than the Stars and Stripes, and upon condition,
forthermore, that the Secession flag shall be every nounce. For six weeks past, negro slaves have been employed to the number of twelve to fifteen thousand in throwing up fortifications and digging pitfalls for the Federal army at Manassas Junction. A large number have been similarly employed at Yorktown, Norfolk, Winchester, Pensacola, Member are two. proportions whi ance, it would be the mannest duty of the Federal Government. Dromply intervene to put it down. We regard the Seceded States as still in the Union, in spite of the pretension of withdrawal made by the demagogues who now bear sway there, and their people are evidently entitled to the protection promised in the

dently entitled to the protection promised in the National Constitution.

Considerations of wise policy would also dictate this course to the Administration; and there is no way in which the Government could more strongly commend itself to the affections and gratitude of the misguided people of the South, than by an act of such fatherly and beneficent protection. Again, it would discharge its plain duty to the thousands of lovalists, who are subject to a common dancer with loyalists, who are subject to a common danger with the insurgents, and more emphatically demonstrate the power of the Government, and to better purthan a score of victories over the rebels th this view be taken and acted upon by the authorities at Washington, the re-assertion of Union sentiments in the revolted States, would be immediate and universal, and the uprising of the blacks would become the providential means of suppressing the unholy rebellion of their masters against the best and most paternal Government men ever lived under, and re-establishing upon firmer foundations than at any time before, this mighty temple of civil and religious liberty which now ligious liberty which now seems to be fall ruins, under the parricidal hands of traitors

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

#### INDICATIONS OF PROGRESS

As time advances - as the rebellion and the war instituted by the slaveholders are proceeding to bring forth their appropriate fruits - as Northern men com earer to a full understanding of what dispos and what principles are formed by the practice of slaveholding, and of the readiness and thoroughner with which the Southern despots extend their tyr anny, when occasion serves, from blacks to whitesyouse of riting anny Sonner to you i wold have riting to you Sonner if i had annything of enportans to rite to you i suppose that you heird all from the Richardson Gards about this plase but there is one more and more plainly it is manifested that the doom The letter of General Butler (which was given i

hire the hav acted the bagard last week's Liberator ) is the most signal specimen of this advancing change. His keen observation see that the people are changing, and that the causes of we are in Camp hire and we hav hard this change must necessarily lead them much further to Bulding Batteryes and trinche and dril and in the same direction, and he seizes the occasion to pickeds and scermin and gard mouen but noting if we win the day wich i tink will plese godwe have 8 rig hire and more Coming every day from Richmand we do not the our that we will have i fite but we the subject must be considered, approached, and acted the subject must be considered, approached, and acted on, with seriousness and with energy. However little his good-will may have gone with this movement he must have the credit of actively and openly enter. ing upon it first of all the people in authority; of prethe Shop and to Mr McLich and family. Direct your lether to cap Rett of Bookes gards 2 rig of S of a most important duty which they should have full of a most important duty which they should have fulfilled months before, but which they have been ignoring and evading in a manner as discreditable to their character as to their office. General Butler accepts "Head Quarters Camp Beauregard Fairfax Court house yankee county I call it June the 29 61 speaks plainly of the new ground needful to be as-Dear friend I now seat my self in order to let you sumed, of the reasons which make it needful, and ned, of the reasons which make it of his personal readiness to act in the premises; and, by demanding explicit instructions upon the very matters which those employers had been evading and ignoring, he obliges them to make some open move ment towards a solution of the great problem

The reply to this letter, sent by Simon Cameron Secretary of War, instructs General Butler (or seems to instruct him, for the language is circuitous and involved) to receive "into the service of the United States" all negroes who seek refuge with him, and to employ them "under such organizations and in such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require.' for the benefit of that service, whether their flight be required also to keep a record showing the names and descriptions of the fugitives, and the names and characters (as loyal or disloyal) of the masters, and to report to the War Department, at least twice in each

month, his action in the premises.

There is in this order from the Secretary of War just as there has been in all the messages and pro clamations of our "Republican" administration parade of faithfulness to the pro-slavery provisions of the Constitution. The Secretary volunteers his opinbattle in the street the yankey holowed dont shoot do pray dont shoot and run like blazes they did not ion that "a just compensation" will be paid by Conthink there was any tropes here the dread the South Carolinas tel Joel Nat is well and is doing well me the laborers who perform the service. Nevertheless, and that this will be paid to the masters, instead of to the expressions quoted in the paragraph preceding this plainly authorize General Butler to enrol in the army so many of these fugitives as he shall find or make fit for military service. If he shall do this giving a prompt and practical illustration of the effectiveness of men selected from these fugitives in a war against those who have hitherto held them in slavery, he will have done more than the whole government have yet done towards bringing this contest to successful termination. Whether he will do this re mains to be seen; but his antecedents authorize the supposition that he will not shrink from vigorously oursuing any course of policy which he has judged i fit openly to commence.

A further sign of encouraging progress is seen have hitherto been adverse to anti-slavery. In them we must recognize vacillation - an occasional mention of slavery as the source of the whole trouble and needing to be treated as such, alternating with their customary nonsense about carrying on the war solely to maintain the Union and the Government - as rea progress. As the war advances, as the burdens of it all more and more heavily upon the people, as the rebels display more and more of those base and cruel and dishonorable traits of character which have become familiar and customary to them as slaveholders. the change above-mentioned in our Northern editor will increase. They will talk less and less about re specting and guarding the "institutions" of highway robbers. They will hesitate less and less about de nating that which is at once the enemy's weakne and wickedness as the chief point to be attacked in this war. Their praise and advocacy of Union wil fire;" and it may turn out that the facts have not been exaggerated, and that North Carolina, and

slavery with freedom, and which has cherished the rules of war. But it was to do no violence, and comormer well-nigh to the ruin of the latter. Every new instance of a flag of truce fired upon by the rebels - every new battle after which our wou are bayoneted by them - will cause more and more of these hesitating manufacturers of public opinion openly to say, Slavery must now be overthrown and inated! It is time to crush the viner whose growth we have been so foolishly cherishing! Another indication of progress is seen in the condi-

tion and attitude of the more persistently pro-slavery Northern newspapers. Some of these (like the Couries of this city) are reduced to the necessity of crying out for help, and of representing large and speedy extra contributions as indispensable to their continuance. Others (like the New York Journal of Comworking with a zeal which seems to show them seriously fearful that "their time is short." The paper tion, as if that were worse than the quiet continuance of an alliance used to betray and ruin us; it enu- under law. When slavery was abolished, the caus merates the taxes which war will bring, as if these of the war would be gone, and the slaveholders were worse than the continual eating out of our very would have nothing to fight for. This was to lay the vitals by slavery; it laments over the diminished axe at the root of the tree, and to bring it at once t congregations in the churches at Washington, as if the ground. ms of public worship were more important than the substance of religion, and as if prayer for peace establishment of a new paper in Cincinnati, called all, through those who are in bondage. The Banner of Reunion, devoted to the advocacy of

In my judgment, these various and diverse signs of to discouragement and retrogression .- c. K. w.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST AT ABING TON .- [CONCLUDED.]

AFTERNOON SESSION. At 2 o'clock, the meeting was called to order at the Town Hall, when it was stated that there was a very large gathering of people at the Grove, and a motion to adjourn to that place was put, and carried. Shortly after, the President (Mr. Garrison) took his position on the platform at the Grove, when the exercises of the after commenced by the singing of a hymn, "The Slave,"

> Mounted on Oppression's car, Rides a pale and sickly star-Rides a pare and storny star.
> God of Slavery!
> Misery, with ghastly train,
> Dealing horror, woe and pain,
> Sweeps along his fell domain,
> Like the troubled sea."

The names of the Finance Committee were then read, and they proceeded to the discharge of their important duties, while the President addressed the meeting. He said the impression seemed to prevail anti-slavery audience, and he believed never with nigh accomplished, that they had nothing to do but it would have even an early triumph. But never had to stand still and suspend all action; but he was not his hopes been so strong or his feelings so exuberant aware of the existence of any such feeling. There as they were now. He believed that their work was agement of this cause, to abate one jot or tittle of time, what does not often fall to the lot of thos They were in the midst of a great and solemn crisis . He believed that in their day, they were to see every and if the nation was to be saved, it would be, under slave in the land a free ma God, by the Abolitionists-by those who are resolved to make no compromise with the Slave Power, but to saw the North and the South arrayed against each demand, in the name of the living God, that every other in battle array. He knew it was not an anti-

oval to righeous law and just government. The con- him, just as he was saving "Glory who were seeking to establish a reign of despotism and proclaim that they hate, all that pertains to free- ter.) sufferings, losses, bereavements, and enormous ex- the government, and if all the slaveholders sh et this government write the motto on her banner, heeded the word of Mr. Garrison, thi ed it more than she did the armies of the North, because a retributive Providence has so ordered it. that the knees of the oppressor shall smite together in the presence of his slave standing erect as a man. Abolitionists in regard to slavery for thirty years was The slaves must be called upon to save us, themselves and the country; for they alone could do it. men. This would be a noble and glorious return for all the men open. Nothing but the anti-slavery sentiment wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon

utrage. On the contrary, it was to perform a work of inestimable beneficence and impe ded glory. It was to "break every yoke, and let the op pressed go free;" and thus to do the greatest possible benefit to the South, to return blessing for good for evil, and to bring salvation to the whole country. This great act of justice would certainly disarm and suppress the rebellious slave oligarchy, and bring the war speedily to a close. He held, there fore, that the only thing the friends of freedom had to do, there and every where, was to cry aloud, in thunder tones, to the Government, to lose no time in claiming to the millions in bondage in the South, that, as soon as they can place themselves under the national flag, they shall find their freedom, and be pro tected in it. Otherwise, he did not see a ray of hop for the North, or any part of the country, so far as the war was concerned. None but the slaves could con quer the South, and that, not by the bloody process insurrection, but by proclaiming their freedom

The nation, said Mr. Garrison, in conclusion, is just as near destruction as it can be, and yet be saved. were more important than work for righteousness; God knows whether its salvation is possible or not and the one thing which it finds to rejoice at is the But I say again, deliverance to us all must come, if at outraged them in every possible manner; we have made them marketable commodities; we have herded them with four-footed beasts; and now, in the exthe times, point to successful progress far rather than tremity of our suffering, we must look to them to save the republic by restoring to them their wrested rights. Joining their forces with those of the Government, they will strike terror to the hearts of tyrant, and peace will soon be restored to our bleeding and dissevered country. My friends, our word must be-Emancipation for all in bondage! Ema under the national flag! Emancipation under the war power! Emancipation, because it is a matter of necessity, because it is right, and because it is imperative duty before God. (Applause.)

> HENRY C. WRIGHT said he had a short speech to make, which he would put in the form of a resolution. as follows :-

Resolved, That slavery is the cause, and abolition the only cure, for the evils that now overwhelm the nation; and the sooner the people of the North accept that as the issue which they are called to meet, the better for all the peoole throughout the nation and the continent.

THE PRESIDENT. As many as are in adopting Mr. Wright's speech will say "Aye." (A loud shout of "Aye.") It is an unanim We are all ready for emancipation, thank God!

ANDREW T. Foss, of New Hampshire, was ther introduced. He said he had often appeared before an in some minds, that there was a disposition in the lengthened visage. He had always been hopeful of ranks of the Abolitionists to consider their work so well-the success of this cause, and never could doubt that was no design, on the part of those who had the man- about culminating, and that they were to see in their their purpose to see that slavery is utterly abolished. who commence a great reform, the fulfilment of all He thought they had need of increased vigilance. their prophecies and the realization of all their hopes. He was full of hope and expectation, because h

slave shall be set free; proclaiming in His name, and by slavery war, and that the government had declared His authority, that, for this people, there is neither peace their determination to preserve their "covenant with nor prosperity, so long as a single slave is left in his death and agreement with hell." But there was a fetters on our soil. He hoped they would do all that power in the world other than the Constitution of this they could, at the present time, by way of contribu- land. The American people and church did not be tions, to aid the efforts that would be made by those lieve in a "Higher Law"; they believed that the to whose hands the management of the cause had Constitution of the United States was the highest authority in the universe. He believed that there Mr. Garrison then proceeded to speak in reference was a "Higher Law," and that that "covenant with to the war. We had vain-gloriously imagined, he death and agreement with hell" was annulled. He said, hitherto, that, as a nation, we were invulnerable did not believe there was virtue enough in the Ameriand immortal. All the warnings of the friends of the can people to abolish slavery. The voice of God slave had been laughed to scorn, and it had been sup- calling upon them to let the oppressed go free, had posed that by no possibility could any harm come to been unheeded. But they had passions, if they had is, as a nation. But now, the most tremendous civil not a love for truth and justice. This war had made war that the world had ever seen was raging between a great many converts to anti-slavery, and among the North and the South-the pillars of the govern- them, many of the clergy. Now, Dr. Adams was an ment were trembling-and men's hearts were failing abolitionist-gone to bed with Mr. Garrison (laughter them for fear. What was the cause of this state of and applause)-and Dr. Kirk, even, was praising his things? Every intelligent and honest man knew it (Mr. G.'s) principles. He felt about them very much SLAVERY. If, therefore, they hoped to have as the good old mother in Israel felt about one of her peace, prosperity and safety, the war must not be ter- grandsons, who had been a very bad boy, and made a minated until "liberty be proclaimed throughout all great deal of sport of religion, but who went to hear the land to all the inhabitants thereof." Freedom was Mr. Maffit, and was converted. She went over to spirators were slaveholders and slave-breeders, and exclaimed-"Don't you come out yet; you have been slave-hunters, and only these. They were the party too great a sinner. You ought to eat more of the bitter yarbs of repentance!" (Great merriment.) So which should blot out all our free institutions, as well I say, they ought to "eat more of the bitter yarbs of as perpetuate slavery on Southern soil. They hate, repentance: "-but out they come! (Renewed laugh-

dom; and when the black banner of slavery should He believed that all this stir and commotion meant be hoisted triumphantly here, as it was in Carolina freedom to the slave. But he felt that it was a very and Georgia, all our democratic institutions would be solemn thing to be surrounded by circumstances such overthrown. What, then, was the obvious duty of as those in the midst of which they stood to-day. He the government? Evidently this-to declare that, in- did not feel light-hearted in view of the fact that asmuch as it is slavery that has committed this treathousands of his fellow-men, in the South as well as son, the government, under the war power, and as a the North-for they, too, were men; even those who matter of self-preservation, must abolish slavery. bayoneted the wounded on the battle-field were his Until that was done, in his judgment, nothing was fellow-men-must be slain in this war. It was said done; nothing but the shedding of blood in vain; and terrible to think of it. But what was the cause? nothing but the expenditure of hundreds of millions of The cause was slavery. Yet the people did not un dollars in vain. He held the South to be perfectly derstand it. Stephen A. Douglas had said that this invincible so long as we protected or respected her was not a "nigger" question, but a question of the South felt that she was uncon- life of the government. But how came the life of the querable, and would be in the end triumphant, be- government in danger? Not from any cause under cause she saw that we were still bewitched by the heaven but slavery. It was the slaveholders of this sorcery of slavery, declaring, even in the midst of our land who were the rebels, and in arms to-day against penditures of money, that we have no wish or intendown their arms, there would be no contest whatever tion to interfere with her accursed "institution." But If, thirty years ago, the American people would have Freedom for all who shall rally under the Stars and have had a peaceful solution. If, when the Constitu-Stripes!" and in that hour the death-blow is given to tion was formed, our fathers had believed in right and treason and secession. "Where there is no fuel, the fire justice, and made the Constitution for freedom, exgoeth out." The South dreaded nothing so much as cluding slavery, we should not have been where we the liberation of her slave population; she dread- are to-day. It was too late now-the time had gone by

Something had been said in regard to whether they should go on with their operations. By all now proved and demonstrated before the eyes of all This was the time to keep the eyes and ears of

could save the government from compromise. He did not feel very much concerned in his mind in regard What infatuation, as well as wickedness, in our to what the government intended or what measure rovernment, still seeking to maintain and perpetuate they pursued in this matter. It was not for the govslavery, by compromise, under the old "covenant with ernment to say what shall be the issue of the war. leath," when that covenant is trodden under foot by They might decree that not a slave should be freed ;the Slavocracy, and discarded forever by them ! Let they could not help it. He did not believe that Abra emancipation be proclaimed! He held it to be not bam Lincoln or Gen. Scott, so far as the issue of this only a wise stroke of policy in war, but the imperative war was concerned, had much more influence upon and Christian duty of the Government to do this, it than a cab-driver in the city of Washington. The God had commanded us to "execute judgment in the were determined to re-inaugurate the old Union, but it morning,"-that is, without delay,-and to "deliver was not in their power to do it. Events ruled, not him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, that His fury might not go out like fire, and burn besoil of the Southern States; but now he had little less

cause of the evil of our doings." In the altered state than a hundred thousand troops there. He had been of affairs, a solemn obligation rested upon the people forced to do what he did not intend to do. The bill and the Government to emancipate those who are just passed by Congress in regard to the confiscation pining in bondage; and not to do this was to be guilty of rebel property was capable of being construed into in the highest degree. They had a right to do it.

The South was in hot rebellion, endeavoring to subjugate the whole country to her diabolical will. Under war power, the Government had a right to con- slave should yet be free. God always took care to sult its safety and the general welfare by removing have us run in the right direction, take what cour the source of danger and division. Even if it were a we would. The slave was to have his freedom: and destructive work to be consummated,—like burning when he had his freedom, he (Mr. F.) would have his their towns and cities, or confiscating legitimate jubilee. They should all yet rejoice in the freedom property,-it might be done to any extent, under the of the slaves. It was true, that clouds, heavy and

black now hung over the land, but he saw the a black now hang light of liberty shining through the rifts. Those clouds would roll back, and we should see the day of peace and of freedom; and then, the Abo would take an interest in the institutions of the coun try, and be like other men. But until the slave way delivered, he, for one, did not mean to be like on people. He meant to be a despised and hated Abo litionist, making all Hunkerdom mad. (Laughter

pplause.)
I give you my word of cheer, said Mr. Foss, as he took his seat. "The Lord liveth; let the carr joice!" (Applause.)

PARKER PILLSBURY was the next speaker. Es ommenced by reading the following resolution

Resolved, That a "United North," to defend the present Constitution, is no evidence, or necessary dication, of hostility to slavery; but instead, while slave in surrections are to be suppressed, in the fearful words of Gen. McClellan, "with an iron arm," and confiding fugitive slave men and women are to be driven back, by hundreds at a time, to their tyrant mastern back, by Bulliances and so-called loyal citizens, as well in "seceded" as in "border States," are assured by the President (since the war, as before) that they shall be religiously protected in their slave property and their system constitutionally and irrerecably per-petuated by act of Congress, notwithstanding the war, we are left to fear and to believe, that should it ole adjustment of the present controversy be left to the powers that now direct and rule, the result will be all the disastrous calamities of a terrible war, with no possible gain to Humanity and Freedom

Mr. Pillsbury said that Mr. Phillips had criticised the government, in the morning, with great force and great justice, as he thought, and he was ready to adjourn, sine die, at the end of his (Mr. Phillips's) speech. He thought the people had just cause to government of treason. He had no belief that there was a man who had any idea of proceeding even to the extremes we had already reached. The North had hitherto been controlled by two classes of men political aspirants, who sought to turn the present tide of affairs to their advantage; and the ar tractors, as destructive and lo thsome as the "arms worm" which had recently made its appearance in Massachusetts. The ten plagues of Egypt would scarcely increase the calamity when we had the both! (Laughter.)

The people, Mr. P. said, were allowing them to be deceived with the idea of an "united North." It was true, the North was united; but it was still a Union and still to be a Union with slavery and slaveholders. Hitherto it had meant nothing else, and we were indebted to the South for whatever progress had been made; and if the South continued part as favorably towards us as she had done, what ever victory was achieved, we should at last owe it to

er. But for the cannonade of Fort Sumter, there would have been no beginning of the present war. But for the mob in Baltimore, there would have been no increase of the seventy-five thousand men origially called to the field. But for the attempts to poison the troops with strychnine and Virginia whiskey, (the strychnine getting the worst of it in the compound,) and the piratical enterprise of Jefferson Davis, there never would have been that Northern uprising which we had to-day. Then the government was indebted to the Virginia Legislature for relieving the depart ments at Washington from traitors. They passed a law exiling them forever from the mained, and there was a stampede of clerks out of Washington, just as there was of slaves to Fortress ed why they had been permitted to retain their offi ces, that the public interest absolutely required it. Now that they had gone, he supposed the "public interest" would subside. (Laughter.)

What the government had done hitherto had tonded far more to sustain and defend the South than to defend the government, as a whole. He did not believe there was any intention to carry forward the struggle in the sense which Mr. Foss supposed, and he thought the public ought to be cautioned against all these fair earances. He did not know but slavery would be abolished by this war, but he was very far from expecting any sympathy, much less con government in such a measure. He should as soon have thought of fraternizing with Pilate and Heroi ecause out of the crucifixion of the Son of God night come the salvation of the world. It seemed to him that, in view of the action of the government in egard to the slaves, that they had something else to besides assuring themselves that ultimately, in the administration of the Divine government, the slave system of the country will be overthrown. He saw no sign of the abolition of slavery. On the contrary, !" and the most frightful civil war known in history, with no good whatever to result from it at the end.

Mr. P. thought that, since the battle of Bull Ran, the public sentiment of the North had retrograded, and in confirmation of his opinion, read an extract from a letter in the Boston Herald, in which the writer says, among other things, that the Abolition party ust be killed in Massachusetts, and that that would 'do more to show our Southern friends that we are really friends to them, than all other things combined"! \* He also read from an editorial in the Herald, in which it is declared-"The Herald will oppose all attempts to make this an Abolition war, or foist upon the country the dogmas of Sumner, Wilson and Andrew. These men have done mischief enough. The war should be brought to as speedy a ation as possible, having a due regard to ou While the distress and suffering and national honor." poverty created by the war were increasing, it beme them to attend to this under current of feeling which finds voice in such organs as the Herald and the Journal of Commerce in New York, and the Boston

Our government was a failure. There was no man it. The hour had come, and there was no man equal to the emergency. We had at the North nineteen or twenty millions; and yet Diogenes, with his lighted lantern at noon-day, would search as hopelessly or a man among these millions as when he searched the streets of Athens for the same purpose, two thousand years ago. The politicians who controlled public events had no anti-slavery heart in the matter. Re doubted not that Abraham Lincoln would rather abolish slavery than see it continue, and believed that the majority of Northern Democrats would be glad to get rid of that which had been the ruin of their party and of so many other parties; but then, they were with a controlling element at the centre. They were a great body, but where was the soul? There was no direction, no capability, and, what was far worse, no honesty and no integrity. Politicians and parties had been tried before. The Whig party had been tried; and the cause of humanity owed more to the Whig party, in the day of its departure, than it owes to the Republican party. There was no Republican party now. The only issue that separated them from the Douglas Democracy had been abandoned, and their action in regard to the organization of the Territories showed that they cared no more than Douglas whether slavery was "voted up or voted down."

We had had, so far, the most convincing proof that the politicians had deceived us, intentionally, from the beginning. They had said that the South could not fight if she would, and would not if she could. When the South began the secession movement, they had declared that she was not sincere. He thought she was sincere; and warned the people to be ready for sincere action on her part. He told the Republican party that though they had succeeded at the ballotbox, there was yet another issue to be met, for their ballots were but the paper currency that was to be redeemed hereafter by a specie payment in solid bomb-shells and bullets; and they mobbed him for the declaration and the warning. The mob spirit pre-

\*For the whole of this letter, dated "Newburyport,

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sailed throughout the North, until Abraham Lincoln had to avail himself of the underground railroad to escape a mob; and a mob had ruled him and his administration to the present hour, and proposed to rule

Mr. P. said he knew these might be called discour aging words, but they were not discouraging to him.
The truth was, they were deceived, and it was time
that they knew it. The government intended comise-nothing more. There were traitors in the Cabinet as well as in the army. There were traitors even in our midst, as well as in Baltimore and the horder States, and when the hour came, that treason would make itself heard and felt. Events had led the government thus far, as signally as the pillar of man to know circumstances. He went beyond that, in his estimation of statesmanship, and thought it was the business of a statesman to shape circumstances and to control them. Slavery was the cause of this calamity, as everybody was convinced. Then what would an enlightened statesmanship, a pure Christianity and a sound policy dictate in regard to it? He should think, the removal of slavery, as the cause of the evil. Yet where was the statesman who dared approach the subject in that light? Now, there was a proposition for a new compromise committee. He had seen the names of Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce mentioned, and expected, as he read along, to see the name of Lot's wife, and two or three mummies from the catacombs of Egypt. (Laughter.) What did such things as these indicate? Anything like carnestness of purpose? No. The government meant their government than from Jefferson Davis and all his net and the government for aid and deliverance! I tell ou, said Mr. P., the earthquake, the whirlwind and he fire have not the still small voice of the spirit of God in them; and when they shall have passed away

Mr. P. then proceeded to speak of the battles of called a blunder, and the latter a great deal worse. was downright murder, he said; and the blood of Abraham Lincoln and all his Cabinet. The South, ecording to military men, had not made a single military blunder yet. He told the people, when they first ommenced these military operations, that they meant nothing; they would have appointed better instruments if they had intended or expected to fight. What did Gen. Butler know about military operations? Great Bethel could answer that. What reason had they to expect anything better of Nathaniel P. Banks? When he saw men professing to be engaged in an earnest cause appointing such instruments, he knew they were heartless, if nothing more. He did not believe there was ever a time when the Abolisists were so much needed as to-day; and he was far enough from believing that the martyr age of the Abolitionists was past. When compromise came to be the order of the day again, he wondered what Mr. Phillips's life would be worth? Let the Abolitionists

and done their fearful work, if we also allow ourselves to be deceived, there will be none left in that day of

disaster to lift up the standard of the spirit of truth

and of God.

shall be glorious, even in defeat, we shall not be worthy of victory. We have enough at stake, so that we just now, that they who are fighting our battles, might be defeated in a hundred battles and yet be the or the battles of the nation, are not fighting for the that would eclipse Waterloo, and entirely drown out the proudest achievements of Bonaparte, would only made war to sustain a government the design and obthe infernal institution; and until we have, why, falling on that rock, we are already broken; ere long, it hall fall upon us, and grind us to powder. (Applause.)

be taken would lie between that indicated by the between the issue presented, as it respects free institutions, on the one hand, and the rule of the Slave wer on the other, to the subversion of all freedom. He knew that the attempt was making by the government to preserve the old order of things; but that was impossible, for the reason that the South would take nothing less than what she demands, and she demands so much that the North, with all her pro-

slavery. It was a very easy thing for them to say, Mr. Lincoln, why don't you proclaim emancipation the slaves in the South, and thus conclude the war?" But will the North sustain him in doing this? Mr. Pillsbury had said he believed that Abraham Lincoln would rather see slavery abolished than have it remain. Jefferson Davis would rather see slavery established, and freedom abolished. That difference between the parties. Then, why did not Mr. Lincoln abolish slavery? Probably, because he was not yet convinced that he would be sustained by the popular feeling of the North, without which he could do nothing. He (Mr. G.) believed be assured that it would be sustained by the popular niment. The question was, were the people disposed to forget party names, at this crisis; and did they see that, unless emancipation be declared, the ation is going down to irretrievable ruin? He had hope for the country. If the slaves were not emancipated, insurrection must follow civil war or accom-

only two dissenting votes.

Miss Many Grew, of Philadelphia, was then intro-

SPEECH OF MISS MARY GREW.

Wall street demand now the abolition of slavery, for ket street and Third street, in Philadelphia, join fire by night and of cloud by day led the children of in that cry. Pro-slavery, slave-hunting Philadelphia, Ire by might and of closer by day led the children of far by large of Egypt; and it was for the people still to command events. He remembered that Mr. Phillips once said it was the business of a statestaken them to himself—Philadelphia now swells that taken them to himself—Philadelphia now swells that loud cry from all our commercial cities, "Give us the abolition of slavery, because we cannot live without Max, with these parting words—"My heart's desire trade!"

If there are, on the face of the earth, any people who have a right to exult to-day, Mr. President, it is surely the American Abolitionists. Who, if they may not, has a right to sing "Glory to God in the highest" For we stand in the midst of our fast-fulfilling predictions, and see God's retributive justice proving that "His mercy endureth for ever." Thirty years ago, nearly, a few Abolitionists in this land stood up and declared to the nation that they were going to abolish the mighty institution of slavery. They were few, and, as the world counts weakness, they were weak but they said to the nation, strong, and proud in its strength, "We will strike down to death this institucarnestness of purpose? No. The government meant to sell out the people; and they had more to fear from And the nation laughed them to scorn. Their opponents (and who were not their opponents?) confronted army. He did not know where the sensibilities of the them with the strength of the Church, with the power people were ; waiting-waiting-looking to the Cabi- of the government, with the wealth of the commercial classes, and proved most conclusively that all these were against them. They pointed to the literature of the land, to the intellectual strength of the land, and demonstrated, so that they thought there was no reply, that all this force was against the Abolitionists, who arrayed themselves in opposition to this mighty institution; and, thus confronting us, and thus pointing, on this side and on that, to the weapons of our adversaries, they said, as host after host marshalled Great Bethel and Bull Run, the former of which he themselves against us, "How do you expect to succeed, in the face of all this, and in spite of all this?" Undaunted, the Abolitionists calmly replied, "In the he slaughtered soldiers hung heavy on the skirts of face of all this, and in spite of all this, and more than this, we expect to succeed, because 'the Lord God omnipotent reigneth'!"

labor and of battle? We said, in the outset, to this proud nation, "God gives you your choice between longed, instead of execrated and exterminated. proud nation, "God gives you your choice between the peaceful abolition of slavery and the dissolution of Lord, that I should obey him, or hearken unto his voice?" is broken in pieces. To-day, we need utter no word to prove our predictions true. They are Union, instead of boasts, has taken up the cry and wail of distress, and now is struggling for life. Slavery, which it cherished, and against which we fought, now points its guns at the heart of the nation, and Until we make our cause such, said Mr. P., that we which shall go down in the struggle, God only knows. But wherefore do we rejoice? It was said here

admiration of the world. Instead of that, a victory freedom of the slave, and do not care to abolish slavery. Very likely they do not. It is not, and never was, in this nation's heart to do this thing. They redound to the infamy and disgrace of a people who may not mean it; but God does, and he, not General Scott, is leading our armies. What may be, or may ject of which is the propagation and perpetuation of not be, the result of this war, none can foresee; for slavery. I have no higher opinion of Abraham Lin-coln, and his Cabinet, and the clerks in the various of to-morrow. None need to: least of all the Abraham of to-morrow. None need to; least of all, the Abodepartments, than I have of the President and Cabinet and clerks of the Confederate States. They have sold us out, and they expect the Union and the continuance of the government to be their reward. It

the Abolitionist sees the one great aim and end, - the Abolitionist sees the one great aim and end, emains for you to say whether it shall be so. I the one great victory of the war. There is but one want to see earnestness on the part of the people. I victory to be obtained, and all things else will be dewant to see conventions called to express the opinions | feat. That victory is the abolition of slavery - the want to see conventions cathed to express the opinions of the people. The President will act when the people command, and command in the peremptory tone see all things tending; to that victory we see God from this day. see all things tending; to that victory we see God leading the armies of the nation. To that He has been obeyed by the North. The other day, a question came up which it was said the President had "under advisement." What did that mean? Why, that he was waiting to see what New York, and New England, the West and North-West would good report, have kept well their pledges of fidelity to the slave, have sought ever that one end. They told the president is a fixed from this day.

The meetings, though small in numbers, were of universal interest. Members came from various parts out this battle? They who, through evil report and good report, have kept well their pledges of fidelity to the slave, have sought ever that one end. They told the president in the first of the country to help forward the "good time executive Committe may appoint, three months from this day.

The meetings, though small in numbers, were of universal interest. Members came from various parts out this battle? They who, through evil report and good report, have kept well their pledges of fidelity to the clave. The meetings, though small in numbers, were of numbers and promitis day.

The meetings, though small in numbers, were of fidelity to the country to help forward the "good time executive committee may appoint, three months from this day. and New England, the West and North-West would say. But New York and New England see nothing the slave; have sought ever that one end. They told the slave; have sought ever that one end. They told the slave; have sought ever that one end. They told the slave; have sought ever that one end. They told the slave; have sought ever that one end. They told the slave; have sought ever that one end. They told the slave is the slave is a slave is a slave is a slave in the slave in the slave is a slave in the slave in the slave is a slave in the slave say. But New York and New England see nothing but the glory of the war; and that very war is to be which he gave it. Not on them rests, to-day, the public sentiment in this our day of trial. This meetthe destruction of liberty in this country. We have not a man to gather up the forces of humanity and not to take the alternative of peaceful abolition, and neentrate them in one invincible thunderbolt against there was no help for the reverse. Therefore, this even financially not a failure, as the Agent's report day, the anniversary of British emancipation - rather will show. mournful to us, because we remember that there are no sadder words than "might have been" -is vet a MR. GARRISON said that perhaps the true position day of great joy to us. We rejoice, because the deliverance of the slave is at hand. And we are not to be hopeful and jubilant speech of Mr. Foss, and that of discouraged by any of those considerations which are Ir. Pillsbury, which was somewhat sombre and de-pressing. He (Mr. G.) certainly thought there was a rery broad difference between the position of Abra-ham Lincoln, and that occupied by Jefferson Davis; But why should we be either surprised or discouraged, with us; for God uses all instruments to do his work. when we see exactly the state of things which for years we have been predicting? Here we stand to-day exactly where, some twenty five years ago, our earli-est Abolitionists said the nation would stand if she continued her warfare against God; and now the timid Abolitionist is half afraid to trust events to work not keep his promises to man. We all know that it will doubtless be one of much interest. slavery tendencies, would be unable to get down low is through terrible storm and conflict—it may be enough to effect a reconciliation. But they were asking the government to abolish nation are to pass, in order to attain this victory. But what then? Is any thing worse than continued slavery? Are all the horrors of war which you can of Commerce, of what it calls "Peace Newspapers" conceive, worse than the horrors of that continued in the Northern Free States, the only ones ranked

his fears in regard to it; still, he would have the be successful. And what then, my friends? Are we be successful. And what then, my friends? Are we proclamation made, because he believed it would be well-pleasing to God; because he knew it would be right; because he was satisfied that, under the war power, it would be abundantly warranted; and because he believed that such a measure was the only hope for the country. If the slaves were not eman, the successful. And what then, my friends? Are we to take off our armor, fold our hands, and sit down, feeling that the victory is already won? Not quite yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their chains; and we must not yet cease our work. The party which has brought the nation up to the point on the country. If the slaves were not eman, we will surely not once to the country. If the slaves were not eman, we will surely not once to the country. If the slaves were not eman. which it stands to-day, will surely not cease from their efforts, and allow the nation to slip backward from the height which it has attained; for you know that it is any party in the nation has made any advance towards freedom, and it is only by the continued efforts of the Abolitionists that any party in the nation has made any advance towards freedom, and it is only by the continued efforts of the Abolitionists that any party in the nation has made any advance towards freedom, and it is only by the continued efforts of the Abolitionists that any party in the nation has made any advance towards freedom, and it is only by their supporting strength that any party, in or out of the government, now stands upright, demanding the triumph of freedom. Not now, just on the verge of victory, shall we let go as hort speech, following the same general train of their unfaithfluess, shall they applicated. They are not continued efforts of the Abolitionists that any party in the nation has made any advance towards freedom, and it is only by their supporting strength that any party, in or out of the government, now stands upright, demanding the triumph of freedom. Not now, just on the verge of victory, shall we let go our weapons. Not now, when all might be lost by their supporting strength their unfaithfluences, shall they have a specific standard was completely rified of its contents any party in the nation has made any advance towards freedom, and it is afternooned the disfusion been a long time "secesh," published an arctice reflecting on the soldiers. They demanded a retraction, and the Palmers, editors and proprietors, was waiting his coming as its colonel.

Not now, just on the verge of victory, shall we let go our weapons. Not now, when all might be lost by their unfaithfluences, shall the present their allies here. They have a continued efforts of the Abolitionists that any party in the nation has any party in the nation has made any advance towards freedom, and the wife length of the friedom, and the safe of the definition of the winch was completely rified of its conten efforts, and allow the nation to slip backward from the

The President then said, that whether the audi- of this nation-not now, when the nation is at last ence were prepared to endorse all the views expressed by Mr. Pillsbury or not, he had no doubt they would heartily endorse the resolution presented by him.

ready to join in our cry, shall we step down from our platform, or let go our grasp on the sword of the Spirit, by which, with God's help, we have won our The resolution was again read, and adopted, with victories. It shall never be said that the American Anti-Slavery Society has failed in its duty in the last hour—that its standard-hearer has fainted. No, my Miss Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, was then intro-duced by the President, as one who had long been a noble advocate of the glorious cause.

friends, we must keep that standard floating yet a little while longer, let it cost what it may;—a little while longer, till it shall wave in the breeze that bears to us the slave's jubilee song. Then, then we may When Mr. Phillips told you that State street and furl it, as we cry—"Not unto us, O Lord, but unto the salvery for Thee, now be the glory!" while the multitude take the salvation of trade, he might have added that Marand cry-" Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!" (Loud and prolonged applause.)

and prayer to God for us all is, that we may be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; inasmuch as we know that our labor will not be in vain in the Lord."

#### ESSEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society was held in Lyceum Hall, Salem, on Sunday, August 4th. The meeting was called to order by the President,

(C. L. Remond,) of Salem, and, in the absence of the Secretary, Joseph Merrill, of Danvers, was chosen Secretary, pro tem. The meeting was addressed by the President in his

usual eloquent manner, by James N. Buffum, in his matter-of-fact arguments, and by A. T. Foss and Parker Pillsbury with their iron-linked logic, driving eve ry nail to the head, and clenching it as they went. On motion, it was voted, that Eli F. Burnham, Maria S. Page, C. L. Remond, and Martha Bassett be a

Committee on Finance. On motion of Josiah Hayward, it voted, that when we do adjourn, we adjourn to meet at half-past 2

Voted to adjourn. Met agreeably to adjournment, J. N. Buffum, first Vice President, in the chair.

o'clock.

The following resolutions were presented by Parker Pillsbury, and accepted, and the meeting was addressed by Parker Pillsbury, John T. Page, John A. Innis, C. L. Remond, and J. N. Buffum :-

1. Resolved, That the work of the true abolitionists is not done or materially affected by any charge Now, where stand we, after nearly thirty years of whatever in the government, so long as it recognizes

2. Resolved, That slavery is a National and your Union; between doing justice to the slave and Northern, as well as Southern crime, and the North dismemberment." And they laughed us to scorn.
To-day, the Union is dismembered. To-day, that proud nation, which, a quarter of a century ago, said, "I sit a queen, and shall see no sorrow; who is the

3. Resolved, That slavery and the agitation of the abolitionists for its overthrow, are indeed the only fulfilling themselves before our eyes; and that proud causes of the present fearful hostility between the North and the South-illustrating and proving the "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" doctrine, once so boldly enunciated, both by Secretary Seward and President Lincoln, and fulfilling the prophecy of the antislavery movement for thirty years, that slavery and slaveholders would rule the nation while it possible, and ruin, when they could no longer rule.
4. Resolved, That slavery being the grand cause

of our present national calamity, a true statesman ship, a high patriotism, an enlightened philosophy, a genuine religious faith, "and a decent regard for the opinions of mankind," would dictate its immediate and entire overthrow.

5. Resolved, That the necessity for such a measure is not only becoming more and more apparent every hour for the successful prosecution of the present conflict, but is obviously the demand of a vast majority of the reflecting people of the North. On motion of C. L. Remond, it was voted to adjourn to haif-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION. The meeting was called to order by J. N. Buffum, and addressed by J. N. Buffum, A. T. Foss, Parker Pillsbury, and C. L. Remond.

ing was more successful than some of us expected,

JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'y pro tem.

To Correspondents. A letter from W. C. (Gosport, N. Y.) has been received; but the previous letter of which he speaks, containing money, has not come to hand. Thanks for his account of the celebration of Aug. 1st, at Drummondville; we have an account of the same meeting in the Toronto Globe, but have no room for either this week.

The "Fraternity" propose to observe the forthcoming anniversary of the birthday of the late Theodore Parker by suitable exercises at Allston Hall, on Friday evening, the 28d inst. Brief addresses will be made by several of Mr. Parker's themselves out; is half afraid that, after all, God will friends, interspersed with music, and the occasion

Free tickets of admission may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office.

FIT Associates. In a list, given by the Journal

ARREST OF MR. FAULKNER. Ex-Minister Faulk-

### GEN. BUTLER'S CONTRABAND OF WAR.

By what authority do the officers of the United States army assume to send back fugitive slaves, and to compel, under the fearful penalty of disobedience of orders, the brave and high-minded men under their

Wastinscroop, Aug. 11. The following letter has better the command to become alax-catchers and the keepers of orders, the heave and high-mighed men under the command to become alax-catchers and the keepers of the lax-pens, to which they every now and the heave and high-mighed men under the command to become alax-catchers and the keepers of the lax-pens, to which they every now and the heaves and the keepers of the lax-pens, to which they every now and the theory of the old alax-catchers and the keepers of the lax-pens, to which they convert their camps at the bidding of some fragment of the old alax-catchers and the laxs, are levying war against them, and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained, and its and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against them, and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained, and its and and against the nation which ordained on the catched the dependence of the force, it would not apply to a fugitive slave would be a sum of the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same State where he made casep, nor within the same state who canne within the same state of the using the war power to protract and aggravate the horrers of war. It is to spare its guilty authors, multiply its innocent victims, and confirm and perpetuate its cause. It is an inexplicable crime against the poor and oppressed, and an immeasurable wrong and injury of Virginia, Fortress Monroe. rers of war. It is to spare its guilty authors, multiand oppressed, and an immeasurable wrong and injury to the people, who have, under God, the highest moral and legal title to the services of the sympathizing and well-affected of the whole nation. He who inhumanly and in violation of law rejects the offer of devoted service to the republic, so long as she stands in need, and thrusts the devoter back to wicked torments and into the ranks and trenches of the traitors, whence he may never escape more, commits manifold moral treason, to say the very least of it. If he be a military officer acting under orders, he should disobey them; for by the Rules and Articles' established by Congress for the government of the army, no officer or soldier is bound to obey an unlawful order. If he act on his own responsibility, and with a design of "giving intelligence" and "aid" to the enemies of the United States, he ought to suffer death. If he err from mere force of habit and tradition, like the Scythian slaves, who after beating their masters in a succession of combats with the sword, submitted trembling and terror-stricken, when their masters flung down the sword and drew their whips, he should be erased from the army rolls, as one crippled for life. If he be a cabinet or other high civil officer, directing or counselling the remotition of a slave by the military arm, he should be removed by the the ranks and trenches of the traitors, whence he may

slave by the military arm, he should be removed by the

had been agreed to by Franklin, John Adams, and Jay, on the part of the United States, Henry Laurens of South Carolina, appointed with them to conduct the negotiation, arrived at Paris, and insisted upon the insertion of an additional article, stipulating that "no slaves or other property" should be carried off by the British army at the evacuation of the posts in their occupation. The demand was admitted by the British Commissioners, and the treaty, so modified, signed November 30, 1782.

one-eive, worse than the horrors of that continued war in which all the victories are on one side and all the defeats and suffering on the other? That is the war which has been going on for the last thirty years, and which we have been trying to bring to a peaceful to end; and though we did not succeed in that, are we not to thank God and take courage that it is about to be brought to an end in another way?

We rejoice, then, to-day, as the slave's representatives, standing here and seeing in the distance the day of his deliverance drawing nigh. We rejoice that God has proved Himself again, as He ever proves Himself, true to his own words of promise or of threatening. We rejoice for the sake of all those who have trusted in Him, that they have found Him true, and that they henceforward can trust, from their own long experience, as well as from the faith with which they began the war, that the weapons of his warfare are to be successful. And what them, my friends? Are we to take off our armor, fold our hands, and sit down, feeling that the victory is already won? Not quite yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their feeling that the victory is already won? Not quite yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still wear their yet, because four millions of slaves still tives, standing here and seeing in the distance the day of his deliverance drawing nigh. We rejoice that the Cabinet would to-day make a proclamation of reed in to the slaves of the South, if they could only as a sured that it would be sustained by the popular ening. We rejoice for the sake of all those who have

THE "CONTRABAND" OUESTION.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. The following letter has just been dispatched to Gen. Butler, by the Secretary of War:—

. WASHINGTON, Aug. -, 1861.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

-ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI. - A band of one ANOTHER BATTLE IN AISSOCIAL.—A band of one thousand rebels attacked a camp of Union men at Athens, Mo., on Monday morning, Aug. 5th, at five o'clock. There was a considerable amount of arms and ammunition stored in the camp, which comprised three hundred and fifty men under Capt. Moore. Fighting lasted about one hour, when the rebel thieves

Stern and vigorous examples would teach our foes and friends too, together with the whole nest of most pernicious spies, prostitutes, and traitors in the metropolis at it is not a cheap and trivial affair to attempt the life of a nation, and the life of liberty.

There is no principle or rule of war which authorizes us to treat slaves, flying to us from traitors and rebels, in any other manner than we would deserters and refugees from their armies and hangmen, their lynch law and prison-houses.

I might rest this point on natural right, on the power of civilized and Christian warriors to unmake slaves, whom heathen and barbarous wars originally made; and, above all, upon the total absence of any adverse principle or authority. But I will not do so. English and American history furnish positive and practical proofs of the position.

Two days after the preliminary treaty of independence and peace between the United States and Great Britain had been agreed to by Franklin, John Adams, and Jav.

gage trains and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield Banks.

The following is the verbatim report of the special messenger to Gen. Fremont:—
Early on Saturday morning Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield. He came up with the enemy on Davis Creek, on Green's Prairie, four miles southwest of Springfield, where they had taken a strong position. Gen. Lyon fired the first gun at 20 minutes past 6, when the battle immediately commenced. A severe cannonading was kept up two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery becoming too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lyon's cavalry on the left flank, and Gen. Siegel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the rebels, pursuing

Reinforcements are on their way to Rolla, and Gen. Siegel and his army may be considered safe.

The Union Triumph in Kentucky. The Louisville papers bring accounts of the Union triumph at the recent election in Kentucky. In the city of Louisville the Union candidate for the legislature was elected by a unanimous vote. The Journal comments upon the general result in the following jubilant style:

"Never did a party make greater and more determined efforts to carry an election than the secessionists of Louisville made to carry this. They resorted to all possible expedients for inflaming and exasperating the public mind. They endeavored to incite our people even to the pitch of forcible resistance to the laws. They invented all sorts of false issues, and pressed them with their whole power and ingenuity. Their candidates thought to disguise their real position, and presented false issues in the hope of deceiving at least a portion of the community. They resorted to appeals, to threats, to promises, to protestations. Their organ put forth all its powers of persuasion, appealing alike to all the best and all the worst passions of human nature. All of them seemed to realize that their last hope was staked upon the conflict. And now look at the vote. Never, never was a party more utterly annihilated.

Of course our returns for the rest of Kentucky are very limited, but we have no doubt that the friends of the Union, the opponents of secession, have achieved an overwhelming victory throughout the State. If this is a fact, if a large majority of the men elected yesterday to the next legislature are Union men, it would seem to be time for the bitter conflict in Kentucky to close. If the people, by a resounding majority, have still again pronounced their verdict in favor of the Union, the secessionists cannot longer attempt to keep up this unhappy and diasatrous agitation and turmoil without willingly acting the part of mischievous and pestilent citizens."

Bangon, Me., August 12. At 1 o'clock to day the Bangor Desocrat, a secession sheet, was completely

BANGOR, Me., August 12. At 1 o'clock to day the Bangor Democrat, a secession sheet, was completely cleared out by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire, a crowd of people entered the office, cleared it out, and burnt the contents in the street. Mr. Emery, the editor, escaped unharmed. One Jones, a barber, who made some demonstration, was also badly used, but was rescued and put in jall.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 8th, says the rebel Congress, Tuesday, considered the bill for public defence. The bill authorizes the President to employ the military conformably to the act of March 16, and to accept 400,000 volunteers.

GARBALDI APPOINTED A MAJOR GENERAL.—
The intimations which have been flying through the leading journals for two weeks past, to the effect that Garibaldi had tendered his services to the Federal Government, at last prove correct. His offers have been accepted, and he has been tendered an appointment as major general in the American volunteer army.—Journal of Commerce.

CONTRIBUTIONS At the Abington Celebration, August 1, 1861.

Celetration, August 1, 1861.

1 00 Daniel Holbrook,
1 00 H. W. Blanchard,
50 B. Hunt,
25 C. Ross,
10 00 Edmund Jackson,
Edwin Thompson,
5 00 Mrs. M. W. Chapman,
1 00 H. B. Clarke. C. K. Whipple, Russell Marston, C. Bradford, Mr. Adams, Richard Clap, Stephen and Martha Stephen and Martha Clap, C. Wellington, Hon. F. W. Bird, W. L. Garrison, Jr., Parker Pillsbury, A. L. Russell, Daniel Ricketson, George W. Gilmore, Horace H. Moses, Sarah J. Davis, C. H. Collins, 00 H. B. Clarke, 1 00 H. Willey, 1 00 E. H. Bradford, 1 00 E. H. Bradford,
50 Bunker Hill,
1 00 L. W. Noyes,
50 Miss Dora Neill, Bel26 fast, Ireland,
50 Wm. Ashby,
50 John L. Whiting,
50 W. W. Dutcher,
25 Huldah Bates, C. H. Collins, R. Bates, Z. B. Jackman, 25 Mary D. Sprague, 20 Elias Richards, J. Haywood, A. M. Chase, 5 00 Rev. S. J. May, 50 E. D. & A. T. Draper, Samuel L. Drew, D. B. Bartlett, 50 C. A. Joy, 1 00 Mrs. Lord, 25 Luther Melendy, 50 Lewis McLauthlin, S. Cushing, B. T. Goodwin, Mary G. Richardson, M. W. Stetson, H. P. Kendrick, Thes. H. Hinckley, 1 00 — Cabill,
1 00 D. Smucker,
25 George Beal,
25 Cornelius Cowing,
1 00 H. M. G. S. Gardner, Rufus Kendrick, 50 Wm. L. Garrison, 100 port, R. I., 100 port, R. I., 100 25 3sh of sundry persons, 17 55 Mrs. Kendall A. Stanwood, C. M. Minot, — Newcomb, E. Hobart, PLEDGES. Wendell Phillips,
Miss Caroline R. Putnam,
E. Hewett,
F. Pool, Abington,

Whole contribution, - - \$106 25 ST. MARY'S LAKE WATER-CURE.

16 50 \$89 75

OPENED RY

H. A. PETERMAN, M. D. THE Proprietors of this Institution take pleasure in an-

nouncing to the invalids of Michigan and its neighbor-ing States, that they have opened their WATER-CURE at St. Mary's Lake, and are now in readiness to receive pa-tients.

A supply of beautiful Artificial Eyes kept constantly on hand.

Paralysis, and every variety of Nervous and Chronic diseases, will be treated.

The Ladies' Department is under the care of Mrs. S. A. Peterman, whose long experience in the treatment of the diseases incident to the female constitution renders her treatment unsurpassed by that of any physician now practising in that department of the medical profession.

There will be a competent Music Teacher in attendance, to give instruction in Piano, Guitar, and Vocal Music, to such as may wish to take medical treatment and pursue the study of Music at the same time. For such, this will be found a most desirable location, where the mental and physical systems may both be developed; the one in the music room, the other in rambling through the leafy woods, in the Gymnasium, and in boat-rowing, than which no better exercise can be found.

We intend, with the aid of competent help in every department, to make this CURE the invalid's Home, as well as a place for medical treatment.

These coming as patients should furnish themselves with two comfortables, two linen or cotton packing sheets, one woollen blanket, and one half-dozen bath towels, or they can be furnished by the CURE at fifty cents per week extra. TERMS—From §7 to §10 per week, for treatment, board, &e., according to roomand care.

H. F. PETERMAN, M. D.

H. F. PETERMAN, M. D.,

MRS. S. A. PETERMAN, M. D., Physicians and Proprieters,
To whom all letters of inquiry should be addressed. Each
communication, to insure an answer, should contain appostage stamp for return letter.
St. Mary's Lake, Michigan, May 20, 1861. J 21

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1861.
Both sexes are received as family or day pupils.
For particulars, address
NATHANIEL T. ALLEN.
West Newton, Aug. 15.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL

THE next Term of this Reformatory and Progressive Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 4, and continue Fifteen weeks. For full particulars, please address WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principal, Milford, Mass., Aug. 6, 1861.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrtle st., for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes' walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the house with a call. Rooms furnished with or without board. Ternas moderate.

Boston, Jan. 7.

8. NEWELL.

was no man North ninenes, with his as hopelessly searched the wo thousand colled public matter.

spirit pre-

Newburyport,

WAITING.

She is waiting,—wearily waiting, With eyelids heavy and dim; Waiting-to hear from the battle, Waiting-for tidings of him.

Trembling, the list she has studied of the lost on that terrible day, But the paper his name containing, Has been hid from her sight away

She does not know 'mong the "missing" That by others his name shall be res For they cannot bear to tell her Till they know is he living or dead

And so each day she is waiting From early morn till night, For the letter that never cometh - And he -ah ! he too is waiting.

Though where we cannot tell ; There was danger all around him, It may be that he fell. Perhaps he was one of the many

Brave soldiers, young and fair, Who passed to the spirit-home that day; Perhaps he is waiting there. Or it may be-ah! we cannot tell.

Suffering, sick and wounded, 'Mong strangers he may wait. Perhaps he is a prisoner, Waiting-helplessly waiting,

Yet knowing our country's need. Oh ! the Summer flowers are blooming. And the birds sing blithely and gay, But a cloud is over our sunshine For how many are waiting to-day Sherborn, Aug 5, 1861.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. The Battle of Sunday, July 21st.

BY ALICE B. HAVEN We-walking so slowly adown the green lane, With Sabbath-bells chiming, and birds singing psalms, He-eager with baste, pressing on o'er the slain, 'Mid the trampling of steeds and the drum-beat to arms In that cool dewy morning.

We-waiting with faces all reverent and still, The organ's voice vibrant with praise unto God-His face set like flint with the impress of will, To press back the foe, or to die on the sod-My fair, brave young brother ! We-kneeling to hear benedictions of love,

Our hearts all at peace with the message from Heaven ! He-stretched on the field, gasping, wounded, to prove If mercy were found where such courage had striven, In the midst of the slaughter. Oh. God !-can I live with the horrible truth !

Stabbed through as he lay, with their glittering steel, Could they look in that face, like a woman's for youth, And crush out its beauty with musket and heel, Like hounds, or like demons ! That brow I have blessed in my dead mother's place,

Smoothing down the fair cheek, as my own baby's face, Those eyes with her look, where my kisses were pressed, For I saw hers-so tender ! Carses spring to my lips! Oh, my God, send the hail

Of swift, ready vengeance for deeds such as this! Forego all thy mercy, if judgment must fail! Forgive my wild heart if it prayeth amiss-His blood crieth upward ! "Amiss !"-and the strife of my clamorous grief

Is hushed into stillness; what grief like to thine ! If my poor human heart, with its passions so brief, Is tortured with pangs, can we guess the Divine, With depths past all searching ! know eyes more tender looked upward to Thee,

That visage so marred by the torturing crown Those smooth noble limbs racked with anguish I see : The side where the blood and the water gushed down From stroke fierce and brutal.

Help lips white with anguish to take up His prayer; The shout of the populace, too, has been there, To drown pleas of justice, to clothe truth in lies To enrage and to madden.

They knew not we loved them : they knew not we prayed For their weal as our own, "We are brethren," we plead-Unceasing those prayers to Our Father were made,

When they flung down the palm for palmetto we said, Let us still hope to win them." "God so loved that he gave !" We are giving to these

The lives that were dearer to us than our own-Let us add prayer for blood, trusting God to appease Our heart's craving pain, when He hears on his throne "Oh, Father, forgive them !"

"All Soft and Brown the upturned Fields."

All soft and brown the unturned fields Lie mellow in the sun ; The very skies yield anguries A warmth, a fulness brooding there. Which nothing else could bring. A sense of blessing in the air, The promise of the spring ! And shall the days of cloud and cold In truth no more be seen?

The snowdrop through the loosened mould Sends up its spikes of green, Fresh gold upon the willow falls,

Soft lights the uplands steep,-A strange, sweet change, whose coming calls Such loveliness from sleep! And I am glad as any bird, It is a joy to be,-There is no sound of life fresh-stirred

But brings delight to me. The flow of brooks, the cock's clear call, From distant hamlets borne,-My pulse beats happy time with all

Oh! Nature! thou my first, best friend! My earliest love, and best ! With us was never any end Of confidence and rest : Here, no reserve, but frankest speech, No need for place apart-I do not fear to let thee hear The beating of my heart !

### THE FATHERLAND.

FROM THE GERMAN OF CLAUS HARMS BY REV. C. T. BROOKS. Know we the land? Oh! not on earth it lies-For which the heart in hours of trouble sighs; Where flows no tear, no sorrow mars the song, The good are happy, and the weak are strong. Know ye the land?

The goal, the goal,

Know ye the way-the rough and thorny road? nderer groans beneath his painful load ; He faints-he sinks ; in dust he lifts his eyes "How long, O Lord?" the weary pilgrim sighs. "How ye the way?

It tends, it tends

To that blest land where every torment ends. Fnow ye the Friend-a man-a child of earth, Yet more, far more than all of human birth? That rough and thorny road his feet have trod ; Well can be guide poor pilgrims home to God. Well can no Briend?
Know ye the Friend?
His hand, his hand

Conducts us safely to our native land.

### The Liberator.

The Highway of American Civilization.

A DISCOURSE.

Preached at Music Hall, Boston, July 14th, 1861. BY REV. A. D. MAYO, OF ALBANY, N. Y.

LUKE 3: 4, 5, 6.—Prepare ye the way of the Lord. Make his paths straight. Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made studight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth; and all fiesh shall see the salvation of

In oriental lands, when the great king went abroad to bless any region with the light of his countenance, he sent before him heralds to declare his coming, and hosts of men to prepare a road fit for the journeying of the royal retinue. When John the Baptist came preachbosom of the Almighty Love.

ilization sent its John the Baptist down into the wil- from all directions; that army, navy, post-office, derness to preach-" Repent, for the kingdom of heav- judges, custom-houses, every agency of the U. S. goven is at hand." Our Prophet is a patriotic army of ernment was hereafter to carry a lantern, with the 300,000 men, marching into the abodes of disorder, words "Modern Science" inscribed upon it. If we despotism and revolt, to announce the coming of a aver no immediate purpose, indeed, no wish that the power whose shoe-latchet it is unworthy to unloose; general government should attempt to abolish slavery, even the sublime presence of a higher Religion and for them to open the South to the influence of modern Society than has ever prevailed in these regions of ideas were a sentence of that barbarism to ultimate disthe earth. Present events in our country have this integration and death. The leaders of Southern affairs significance :- That a great movement for the general ad- saw themselves beaten on the field of ideas; and, as inated in twenty of the United States; that in its ap- to the sword. The North responded like the breakproach to the border of an adverse semi-civilization, it has ing up of ice in her great rivers in the Spring, and is found itself confronted by the common obstacles of barba- now flowing towards that devoted region,-an occan rism; that it has sent forth its armed herald to proclaim of steady power, every sparkling drop an armed man. repentance, and build the road towards the Gulf of Mexico We have no disposition to shirk the responsibility and the Southern pole; that when that way is built, a Chris- for this conflict before the nations of the earth, in the tian order of Society will march over it, peacefully regen- light of history. The North is responsible for this erating every hostile institution, restoring man to his rights, war just as Jesus was responsible for the crime of Juand exalting a Confederacy of half-civilized States to the das and Pilate; just as Paul and the primitive church

much as any man of our generation, was responsible the Revolution; and every advance causes the resisfor what we now see, let us contemplate the religious tance and tumult inaugurated by its enemies. Truth significance of the present condition of American af- and pure religion are always irresistible, and must fairs. If we can look with eyes that penetrate the prevail. If the obstacle is not too strong, the triumph mist of popular excitement and delusion, we shall unis peaceful; otherwise, the victory comes through derstand that this conflict in which the country is now blood. The leaders of society in the South refused to engaged is a religious contest. Its cause is the irresist- be regenerated, however peacefully, by the advancing ible march of a higher religious life from the North- power of the purest religion and the highest modern ern towards the Southern States of the republic; in its way unearthing and driving to desperation all tyranny, and arrayed their people against us as enthe powers of a decaying Religion and Society; and emies. We accept their challenge. We, in behalf of forcing them into armed revolt by the very presence God and Christ, and Humanity and Liberty, are the of its exalted purposes : as wilful evil is always first foes of all their evil, the friends of themselves and driven to wanton madness by the appearance of sav- their posterity. Had they cooperated with us in ing love. As it may be carried on under the direction | building up a true Republic, there would have been of a humane and energetic administration of the U. no war. They grasped the sword to destroy the Re-S. government, the war should become the agency of public, and must abide the issue of the conflict. They those higher ideas and institutions that must finally prevail over the whole land. If thus conducted and take our time to save them. Thus has come about pressed to its true ending, its results are to be the this civil war, as we hear it called. It means that a opening of a vast area of territory, containing a popu- higher form of religion had carried the society of the lation of millions of our countrymen, to the influx of North with it down to Mason and Dixon's line; and

er form of religious faith, carrying along with the border and regenerate the country down to the it all social, national and political ideas and organiza- Gulf, and out to the Pacific. tions! It is false to say that the Northern States have degenerated spiritually, as they have advanced in relation of this war of Independence to the religious material prosperity. On the contrary, they have advancement of the country. On the side of the moved faster along the path towards an exalted reli- North, it is a part of a great movement towards a highgious faith, during the past quarter of a century, than er American faith, which shall include a purer civilwas ever known of any great people in history. The ization. We are not now waging war to exterminate source of their best achievements has been the enlightenment and expansion of their Religion in the iron heel of military despotism. We have now no intendirection of an inspired Humanitarianism. The Religions of the past have chiefly been the absorption of tion of a conquered province. The mission of our arms man in God, and his consequent degradation as a be- is the same as our ideas, to develop a higher condition of ing of this world. Christianity was originally the an- society by the protection of the best elements of Republican nunciation of God in man; and the people of the government against their foes. There are more than ten Northern States of this republic have more clearly ap- righteous men in every seceding community who, if

Religion, in these States, during the period nan has flowed with a steady current towards the recogniare not only loyal to the Union, but desire to make tion of the Divine in Human Nature, and the conse-the Union a Christian Democracy. It is the vocation cration of human affairs. The Deity has chiefly been of the military power to suppress the despotism that worshipped on the side of his Infinity that is now crushes these men into the dust; to vindicate for turned towards man, and best known as the Father, them the right to use all legitimate means of elevathe omnipresent familiar Love. Jesus has been ting their own communities. There are also hun chiefly esteemed for his glorious Manhood, even in the dreds of thousands of deluded people who suppose churches that proclaim him God Almighty. The Scripthat, in fighting their national government, they are tures have been drawn forth from the artificial sanc- resisting the most odious tyranny. It is the purpose tity of cabalistic and priestly documents, and studied of our military organization to dispel this illusion as the summit of human religious literature; and the and show these misguided soldiers their grievous mis characters and events therein described adjusted to take. There is a political theory widely prevalent their place in the history of mankind. Man has been that palsies the loyalty of thousands of sincere and regarded more in the light of his divine capacities and amiable men. We are to teach these speculators that magnificent latent powers, than for what he actually there is a nationality on this continent that, in the The rights of man to all the freedom essential to name of God and humanity, as well as by legal right develop that nature into divine proportions, have been claims their allegiance in behalf of mankind. Then every year more loudly asserted; and, as a conse- are also wicked and turbulent leaders to be defeated quence, all unholy institutions, inhuman relations and disgraced, and disposed of in a way that will best fur degrading social habits have more and more come un- ther the great interests at stake in this contest. der the condemnation of Religion; while Philanthropy has been the watchword of the most energetic ternal government, for correction and regeneration popular movements of the day.

ple has, in the very thick of this great onward im- civil power. The splendid volunteer force of 300,000 pulse, being themselves in the marching ranks of the that the coming autumn will behold, arrayed for the great army of advance, they have hardly comprehend- protection of our nationality, must be a machine in ed the impetus with which their order of society has the hands of our government to develop a reliable gone on, and the depth to which the popular ideas patriotism. It is no crusaders' irresponsible host have penetrated. Like a deep and swiftly-flowing swung by fierce impulse against a barbaric foe. It is river, it has sped along, bearing conservative and radi- not an aggregate of petty armies, marshalled by par cal towards a point far ahead of the suspicion of either. tisan leaders for demoralizing border warfare. It is in Our Northern controversies between Orthodox and deed a fearful thing to behold an army of European Liberal, Democrat and Republican, have been like the dimensions enrolled on our peaceful soil, and we must disputes of passengers in a fast-sailing boat. The all try to understand its legitimate use, or we shall hunker could be at the wheel, and the radical stir up find our remedy as hard to bear as our disease. The the coals in the furnace, but both were in a ship headed the same way, both equally interested that it should be kept afloat. Of course, the velocity of the ligious reformation. They have called out this grand progress could only be indicated by some great ob- army to remove that obstruction, so that Amerilarge enough to materially impede the current. If, in reconstruction of society. That military power must some districts, it has appeared to be clogged, so that, be held tightly elenched in the hand of the civil an to the eye of the impatient voyager, it hardly thorities, guided by the most comprehensive and appeared to move, in others it has glided on like a si- paternal policy towards offenders. The voice of our lent fate speeding to its destiny. One obstacle alone higher civilization, speaking through our vigorous and has been strong enough to check, temporarily, this humane administration, has already cried out, "To tremendous sweep of the higher American life. The thy tents, O Israel"; and a mighty host has responded slave society of fifteen States gathering about it all to the cry. The same power now commands us to the venerable associations of an obsolete theology, a decaying social aristocracy, and the monarchical principatriotic and intelligent citizens are taught the art of ple in politics, has, during our remembrance, frown- warfare. We must cease from our frantic cries for ed across the channel of this freshet like a great immediate and brilliant operations, and wait till our mud island mountain, heaped with the refuse of cen- army can go forth, arrayed with all that modern scituries. Against that island have the grand waves of ence and skill can devise. Then, if the interests of our civilization dashed with a maddening agitation, our nationality demand a blow, let it fall like the bolt repressed only to gather in greater volumes, and come out of heaven, and crush whatever comes within its

We could learn the tendencies of Northern civili- commar zation only by the outcry that came up against it border like a threatening cloud, let us comply like from the land of oppression. One gathering shrick one man. However eager our newly-made warriors has come ringing from that quarter of the earth may be to distinguish themselves and serve their against us, as an infidel, anarchical, aggressive state of society. The far-seeing men of the South have made are the servants of the American people, speaking no vital distinction between our classes, parties and through their lawful government, and go enthus sects, for they have seen, what we did not, that we astically to any service that power may dictate.

were all headed one way. Our religion was driving towards the exaltation of Human Nature, and would inevitably carry every thing along with it, and fiercely orthern society in a war against theh barbarism. Their efforts to resist this onward move ment have always been regarded as temporary by themselves, and for the last thirty years used as the prelude to a dissolution of the Union. They have gradually sought to estrange their people from ours, to confirm their tendencies of society which differed from ours. They have forced out their progressive class into the North, and kept away the radical emigration from Europe. Their theology has retreated more and more towards medieval absurdity, and their churches have parted from Northern fellowship

as fast as could be. They have closed up their States against our literature, and stifled the expression of adverse opinions on all topics. Thus have they silently prepared the road of retreat to flee from us as ing repentance and remission of sins in the wilder. That battle was won last year. Whatever the poliness of Judea, he declared that his fierce and searching gospel was but the building of a highway over which and his recreant servant Jefferson Davis both know one mightier than he should march to a peaceful con-quest of the earth. Men were to be frightened into

repentance, subdued to obedience, "the axe to be laid now the central power of the nation was peacefully to at the root of the tree," "the chaff to be burned in claim for the progressive ideas of the age the right of unquenchable flame," that the loftier Spirit might ap- expression in all the States. It meant that the most enpear, baptizing with the Holy Ghost and with fire, lightened and sensible advanced men of the South regenerating the worst and restoring the vilest to the were to be set above the mob of despots that had so long kept them down; that free discussion in society So has the great cause of American Christian Civ- was gradually to prevail; that light was to break in vancement of Humanity has slowly grown and finally dom- such men always do, refused to submit, and appealed

companionship of a pure religion and a well-ordered government, through gradual and peaceful change.

were responsible for the martyrdoms inflicted by the emperor of Rome; just as Luther caused the Thirty To-day, assembled in the church of one who, as Years' war; and our American ancestors the war of life. In their madness, they have charged us with are in a great hurry to destroy us; we are able to finding there a hundred thousand armed men opposing 1st. Behold how this mighty conflict has been caus- its passage, has gathered about it the tremendous agencies of our modern life, and prepared to cross

2d. From this point of view, we can discover the true prehended that essential feature of Christianity than the whole church of the past eighteen centuries.

Inglieous like in the continuous like in the continuous

Our army is therefore the rod in the hand of a pa Never was it, therefore, so important as now that the Living, as the present generation of Northern peo- military should be held in strict subordination to the stacle. In the North, there has been no obstacle can civilization may go on in its course of peaceful range. If comprehensive Christian statesmanship nds us to wait for months, and hang over th

whose successes have never left a stain on American this great practical revival of manliness. I knew the our volunteer army, in contrast with the host arrayed ous life together. We always half knew these thec against it. Never did two hostile camps more certainly symbolize the ideas they are set to enforce. one another were the amusement of our idle years. its privateers upon our commerce; plunders the farm; lives imagined themselves each other's enemies. shuts up the manufactory and the mine, and impresses the mechanic; destroys the property of its enemy; religious creed. In times of peace, when the social repudiates all mercantile obligations and plunders its proprieties rule, it is hard for any body to know what own people of their chief staples, under the trans- he parent sophism of a cotton loan. It muzzles the press We fall among sets of people, schools, churches, and tramples out free speech; closes the church and cliques, and are overlaid by their platitudes till we oaths, perjured faith, official theft, grand and petit ing, found himself confronted with a stranger-hi

change by the detailment of \$00,000 from its midst. underneath the superficial crust of our humdrum life Wherever it moves, carrying the banner of American hope and prophecy, disorder subsides, industry is rewill now behold the nakedness that slavery and op-pression have brought on a glorious country, and the when she seems dead. lunacy to which it has reduced a noble people. 300,000 busy brains will ponder the mighty lesson; and, if we mistake not, this march is the prophecy of cal danger has blown away, for the time, the whol a future immigration even more significant than the cloud-land of future perdition for the non-elect. The exodus out of Europe to America. Our army is to be care now in the sanctuary is, how to feed, dress, the first practical manifestation of Northern civilization to the masses in the South. I have no apprehension for its bravery, endurance, zeal. I have an Republic; how to console the widow and mother abiding hope that the ideas of our greatest statesmen how to dispose of the captive; how to care for the true representation to that distracted region, not only of Christian philanthropy. What a change, when the virtues and spirit that propose to restore and not and slippers and bands for the priest, but havelocks,

of extermination. The foremost journals of the country appear to me to be so bewildered by the glare of bayonets, that they do not see the men beyond. It is a politician on the chase for power, should thus seek religion has thrown out the pirate's flag and gone New York, that this is not a political, but a military tism in creed and policy. We now see that ecclesian war. With all deference to the statergists of the Trigiance, and not a military despotism ready to depose rebellion. Our greatest forces are behind our bavonets; we use them only to clear away the lumber that impedes us. Our army of three hundred thousand is only a band of pioneers, sent southward to level the ountains and fill the valleys, and make everywhere a pathway for the approach of the second host of twenty million of freemen, who will shoot through all the realms of darkness the rays of light and love and peace. If civilization demands the gallows for any rebel leader, the destruction of any stronghold of ety, we must submit. But let our force be that of Providence, that only sends the freshet to fertilize the field, and the thunderstorm to purify the air. If our army can vindicate on every rood of our vast territory the right of free expression for American ideas, it will be the most magnificent victory ever achieved : a new revelation in warfare, as our system is in politics. Let that be done, at all events. Let every Christian man and woman strengthen the hands or the government to do that, irresistibly, but in the spirit of humanity and parental discipline, which shall chain these rebellious communities to us by an indissoluble bond. Then this year's war will be only an episode in the grand drama of the establishment of

a higher religion and society on American soil. Indeed, it is our peculiar glory that we are strong sent the benediction of an all-wise and loving Provi- to freedom.

3d. But let us look beyond this transient collision of arms to the more important movement of which it is Religion and Government that was first planted in the noisy herald. What has the new enthusiasm of the New World. The spirit of that occupation was the last months already done for the cause of advanced extermination to every race that could not be en-Religion; and if we prove worthy our mission, what slaved to its gloomy faith and tyrannical politics. The new opportunities and achievements may we hope animus of this rebellion against modern ideas is that from it in the approaching future?

As far as I am able to see, the administration has evidently prepared to make this use of our army: to employ it as an instrument for regenerating the South. Never did a government begin a contest against a rebellious district in a more Christian spirit. It has had a noble auxiliary in our great Commander-in-Chief, "rolling together like a scroll" in the fervent heat of annals. Already we have seen enough to divine the hearts of a hundred priests the day after the bomspirit of the war; and we can point triumphantly to bardment of Sumter better than from all our previ-The army of treason, in its march, forces every coun- That Sunday, we ceased the sham-fight of creeds and try back to the condition of barbarism. It sweeps psalm-books, overleaped our petty ditches, and clasped the land clean of the great public works that are the one another's hands, as we all fell into line at the call giory of our free industry. It burns the railroad of Humanity. If that day severed a thousand hearts bridge; blows up the dam; drains the canal; tears from us in the regions of rebellion, it brought together up the rails; cuts the wires of the telegraph, sets tens of thousands of religious souls that had all their It has also revealed to multitudes of men their real

actually believes about God, man, duty, destiny. school, and forces master and pupil, priest and parish imagine ourselves of them, and go on in parrot like into the ranks. It is an army of destruction, a beast volubility chattering the shibboleth of the party. But of ten horns and ten iron feet, butting, kicking, trampling and bellowing against everything that wears the American-"Right about! Face yourself!" Each of form of modern civilization. Its weapons are broken us, as our eye fell on the journal that Monday mornlarceny. It has yet not advanced one step beyond own spirit. Many a spiritual braggart quailed that the original Indian method of warfare. Whenever it can prevail by overpowering preponderance of numbers, or take advantage of the civilized forbearance of a late breakfast, and marched away to the recruiting its foe, or skulk in ambuscade, it fights. Whenever challenged to open conflict, it flies or falls. Its gen-plice and loosed his neckeloth, and stood up like unto erals keep up the spirit of the rank and file by the his brethren. Men are now acting out what they stupid lies that our President is a sot; our cities in really believe. Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, throws his rebellion; our soldiers insatiate and lustful beasts; canonicals out the window, and, waving aloft his com-our population a second edition of the Goths and Van-mission of Brigadier from Jefferson Davis, proclaims dals. It is the same kind of host and works by the himself openly the pirate he always was at heart. same methods that any wicked usurper or band of Dr. Spring, in the sleepy sanctity of the "brick conspirators against humanity has gathered in past church," hears the war-cry on Broadway, flies to his attic and tears down his father's old contin We have an army that for intelligence, cool and ket and regimentals, marches over to Philadelphia, rational comprehension of its cause, bravery and endurance, subordination and patriotic fervor, is unparameter and Ethan Allen stir in their coffins, commands the alleled in the annals of the world. Behind it, pro- Old School Presbyterian Church to "present arms!" tected by its ranks, flourish all the arts of peace. We are all so mixed nowadays, that nobody knows his in the North has undergone no essential old associates. The slumbering convictions that lay have exploded, hurling many of us "into the middle of next week," as the children say. There is a hail stored, the railroad is rebuilt, the river spanned, the wire re-united, the press, free discussion, absolute shot out of the opinions of the middle ages into the safety to all the interests of life reappear. It is the middle of the nineteenth century. It is beautiful to army of restoration; not only replacing what has see the enthusiasm of these newly-awakened men; been destroyed by rebellion, but carrying new ideas it is good to be reinforced by their burning zeal. into an adverse society. 300,000 pair of sharp eyes will now behold the nakedness that slavery and on-

There was never a time when man stood so well in the Church in America as to-day. A mighty practinurse and cheer the soldier; how to keep the wolf from the door of his home while he fights for the and commander-in-chief can prevail; and our army be a fugitive. This is only a beginning of a great career our invincible power and fertility of resource, but of fashionable young ladies no longer work altar-cloths and handkerchiefs, and solid trowsers for the soldier I fear more than anything, especially in view of The next half century is to tax the practical power occasional defeat and outrage, that low ferocity, which, under the guise of patriotic ardor, is clamoring, through a portion of the press and upon the streets, for a war rush of emigration that our new States will bring upon us. God will be served through good deeds done

And it is good to have such an exposé of the ultra easy to understand how a belligerent editor, or a mer- pietism and ecclesiasticism in the American Church chant infuriated by the destruction of his business, or as now appears. Without exception, this side of our to change the whole character of this war. It is al. over to the enemy. Through the whole revolted reready proclaimed, in the leading journal of the city of gion, the Church plumed itself on its severe conservatical infallibility means treason to Republican institubune office, I still believe we are a paternal government, going forth to restore a deluded people to alletion. This revolution has struck the Roman Catholic what the uprising of nationality has revealed in Italy its own government, when it steps in the way of its that the mass of adherents to this church, like all arbitrary behests. I object to this sanguinary philosophy, because it is not forcible, but weak, as barbarism always is. The United States government, if inspired by the force of the states are stated as a superscript of the states and the states are stated as a superscript of the state of the stated as a superscript of the stated as a superscrip aways is. The United States government, if in-spired by the force of modern civilization, can use hour of peril brought Patrick and Herman to their feet, and when they had their hands upon the musket, on a higher basis than it has ever rested. Its force wisely concluded to hang out the flag. Henceforth, and the cannon, as the varied, far-reaching power of a mighty civilization, concentrated against a mad the priesthood of this church, too, must follow, not what kind of religion is best for perilous times; whether rational Massachusetts or superstitious Lou isiana started first to relieve the capital. Religious infallibility means slavery of the soul, as treason means slavery for the laborer. Our people will put these things together, and act accordingly. It is a great thing thus to unite good men of all

churches; to awaken the real creed of all citizens; to exalt man to his place in religious affairs; to unmask ecclesiastical infallibility. It clears the way for much that is to come; it shows how much the Reformation treason, the forcible sundering of any order of socilars already accomplished. None of us dared to hope we had so shaken the foundations of religious despo tism that one three-month would cast down so much that now lies flat, never again to rise. The spectacle is full of hope to the apostle of a pure and free Religion. For if this conflict is carried through as it can be, and the Union reëstablished upon the overthrow of the right of secession, and the black power that has dominated so long over us placed for ever in a secondary position, there will be such a missionary field opened for our advanced Protestant Chris tianity as this century has not witnessed. The South is not a land of darkness and decay, so much as a region arrested in its development by the temporary ascendancy of an insolent civil and religious aristoc racy. Break down that barrier, open its vast areas to umigration; relieve the progressive class from the mough to dispense with all rashness, revenge, piracy dread of violence; show to the poor white where his or rapine. We cannot afford to violate one precept of interest lies; summon the latent culture and humanity Christianity, in our dealing with our rebellious fellow- that now slumber on so many lazy plantations to the sitizens. A barbarism that is smitten with mortal work of grappling with a new order of affairs; and disease may as well die cursing and foaming; it is there will be such an outstretching of arms towards already damned, and it is only the difference of a few the best ideas of modern society as will gladden all degrees of penal heat in hell whether it perishes de-our hearts. The communities upon the border of the cently or wrathfully. The men who lead this rebel-disputed territory are to be awakened to a new sense lion, and the disorder of society they represent, have of religious need. Pennsylvania is to be aroused as already done enough to cover themselves with infamy by a great trumpet from her corrupt and sleeping while the world shall last; they can afford to assassi- conservatism of the past, and become conscious of her nate, rob, repudiate debts, murder for opinion's sake, destiny in the coming regeneration. Maryland and legalize savage modes of warfare, or whatever will Missouri are to come out of a baptism of fire, new sole them amid the pangs of dissolving nature. communities. Washington is henceforth to be the But the American civilization that is warring to over- base of operations whence all those religious and sowhelm them is only in the beginning of its illustrious cial ideas that have prevailed at the North are to radihistory; is to stretch down into ages of light and ate towards the tropics. The schoolmaster, the lecpeace, when every dark blood-spot on its robes will be turer, the free editor, the liberal preacher, will follow scanned by eyes of holy severity. It cannot afford, the flag, arousing the people who rejoice beneath its in the passion of the hour, to sacrifice one life too folds to a new sense of the grandeur of life in this new day. Before the gradual uplifting of the popular step. It is warring in the view of heaven, and all faith, slavery and the whole order of society it reprethat represents heaven on earth; let its advance be sents, or whatever of it survives the violence of the like the procession of nature, and its progress repre-ordeal of battle, will gradually disintegrate and change

The condition of society in the Gulf States of this Republic is the logical child of the Spanish style of old black blood coursing through the veins of the the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great om it in the approaching nature:

Old Diaca Block Containing interes:

The lover of a progressive Religion has only reastatesmen and generals and social aristocracy of that son to rejoice, thus far, over the great uprising of our region. It has made a rush upward against the pro-

gressive life that dominates in the North, and, for a time, conquered a part of the border States for its battle-ground. This invasion means just what the great Spanish armada meant when it sailed up the English Channel; it moves upward with the grandiloquent boasts and temporary success; it will grandiloquent bousts and temporary success; it will send back under bare poles before the Northern which wind, as did that distracted armament. The pretent end of this Northern struggle will be to carry o religious and social ideas down to the lowland ridg religious and social interest and inhabited by the spiritual descendants of Cories and the French discoverers of the Mississippi. The bol der States will be saved to our civilization; whether der States win be saved to crushes the Gulf region will be gradually destroyed, or retire nearer equator, is for the future to determine. But the Union now means, primarily, an advancing Religion carrying along with it an advancing Civiliza Whatever names the faith of the Republic assumes Catholic, evangelical, rationalistic—it will mean this that infullible ecclesiasticisms, priesthoads and crads u retire with the rebellion, and the Religion of God's paternal love of man follow our arms as they glean under the sun of tropic skies. Men on the eve of destruction often become proph-

ets. When the Senators of old Virginia in Congress proclaimed that the Union was dead, and only a reconstructed Union possible, they were speak ing by the inspiration of God. What they meant by onstruction" we all know; what God meant ha manifested itself already among the mountains of their own State. Old Virginia claims to be the mother of the Union established by her great statesmen. To new Virginia may be given the sublime office of inaugurating the new Union in which all things will first be spiritually "reconstructed" in behalf of liberty and mankind; and gradually all institutions be made to conform to this exalted ideas Let no man be so weak as to suppose all this is to be completed in his generation; but let no man be so foolish as to doubt that it must come with the growth of years. in the twilight of a new day, in which the fidelity of our people will meet a great recompense. The poorest use a friend of progress now can make of his inf is to croak at to-day because it is not full of results that are sure to appear to our children. The best use to which we can all put our lives is to keep the spirit of the people high, patriotic, indomitable; aid our government to crush rebellion against its authority; and stand behind the line of bayonets with the sharper weapons of a progressive Christianity and pure so ciety, ready to regenerate our falling foes, and confirm our new friends. Patriotism, for once in the history of man, means the best religion; and the Union" we seek to reëstablish that of which the Master prayed, "that they all may be one." Let us work hard, take long and broad views, trust in man, and believe in Almighty God; for surely we are building the highway over which the powers of the ning age of light and peace and love shall march triumphantly to the kingdom of heaven on earth.

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